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MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

WITH the passage of the supplementary reconstruction bill over the veto of the PRESIDENT Congress has completed its share of the work of reorganizing the States lately in rebellion, and is preparing to speedily adjourn until December next. The work of reconstruction will henceforth rest with the inhabitants of the Southern States, acting under the direction of the general officers appointed to the command of the several military districts. These are General SCHOFIELD in Virginia, General SICKLES in the Carolinas, General POPE in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, General ORD in Mississippi and Arkansas, and General SHERIDAN in Louisiana and Texas. From natural habit of mind, as well as from their military training, these officers are well fitted to apprehend the facts of the situation with which they have to deal, and are in little danger of being misled by mere political theories. By the force of their position, of which they hold the life tenure, they are removed, too, from the temptation of consulting mere expediency in their action, and can consider the best interests of the country, independent of local influence and prejudice. Thus they have it in their power to render immense service, by so wisely shaping the now plastic elements of the South that they can take on some form in harmony with the spirit of the Republic.

For five years and more the Southern States have been shut out from the influences controlling the rest of the country, and which have indelibly impressed upon it, under the white heat of war, new forms and more distinctively homogeneous characteristics. Meanwhile, they have passed through a process of misrule, and consequent disintegration, whose natural effect is seen in the temporary loss of that spirit of nationality which is the basis of useful citizenship. In large numbers they have ceased to believe in the Republic and in republican institutions. They have gloomy forebodings that the country is fast hastening to the anarchy which precedes despotism, and that each successive demand made upon them by Congress and the country has been but one step further in this direction. Hence, they received the report of the passage of the Military Bill with dread and despondency, not so much because it took from them the control of their affairs, as because they apprehended that this control was assumed for the still further purposes of confiscation and vindictive punishment. It is not surprising that such an opinion should gain credence at the South, but with the adjournment of Congress for eight months they will be relieved of their apprehensions for a time, and have some heart to engage in the work of reconstruction which is so imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country.

As we have said, our military authorities in the South can have immense weight in determining the influences which shall be made controlling in this work of reconstruction. They are in position to com-

mand not only the obedience but the confidence of the well-disposed citizens of the South, and to convince them that all is not yet lost; that the Republic has taken on the forms of arbitrary control, not to set aside the principles of the past and inaugurate a new era of despotism, but that, in the exercise of the paramount right of self preservation, it may establish those principles on a broader foundation than ever. Let them make it clear to professional politicians and self-seeking patriots of all kinds that they have no use for them. Let them call around them, so far as possible, the men whose character and whose integrity of purpose can be depended upon, and commit to them the work of shaping the political elements with which they have to deal; giving to them the support which will ensure their success. Though, as we are sorry to believe, the men of good sense and patriotic disposition are not in the majority at the South, there are enough of them to organize, with the negroes, a movement for solid reconstruction, if they can be united in some form of co-operative action. So far as our experience goes, the professed loyalists of the South by no means monopolize this class of men, if, indeed, they have their fair proportion. A character established by a life of integrity is far more to be depended upon than a too ready profession of principles which accord with self-interest, and it is this that should be chiefly considered in selecting men to lead in the work of reconstruction. It is not probable that the most trustworthy class will be found most forward in the movement for reorganization, but the self-seeking aspirants for leadership should so far as possible be set aside to give them an opportunity for action. We have reason to believe that there is a disposition among this class of men to await the action of the military authorities in this matter, that they may make sure that the steps they are taking lead to the right end. So far as they can, then, the generals in command of the different departments should exert themselves in the beginning to give a right direction to political movements. Their position is a difficult and delicate one, with Congress and the PRESIDENT working against each other, but in many quiet ways they can make their influence felt and leave their impress upon the inchoate States. The negroes especially can be made to feel the influence of their advice and direction. They are impressed with a solemn sense of their responsibilities as citizens which is almost comical in its earnestness. They mean well and are docile and ready to accept the advice of those whom they believe to be their friends. They are in danger, however, of being misled by professional agitators, who will abuse their confidence, and they need to be guarded against this danger. With them, and the more sensible portion of the Southern people, we have the material for the reconstruction of the Rebel States in an enduring form, and one which Congress can safely accept as the basis for representation.

AN officer sounds, in another column, a note of protest against depriving the Army of military bands. In accordance with the customs of Christendom, into our American Army was introduced regimental bands, post bands and the like. The musicians were enlisted as soldiers, and detailed, according to agreement, by the adjutant, without being of necessity detached from their companies; they were also supposed to be drilled and disciplined as soldiers. Our nineteenth century economists, who swallow, without winking, that great camel of equalizing bounties, strain hard at

the mere gnat of post bands. They can whistle away public money in extra bounties, we say, to the tune of \$400,000,000, but demur to supplying the Army with the music of the Union. So, the once numerous bands have disappeared by degrees before the conquering march of frugality, and now they seem likely to vanish altogether.

We sympathize heartily with the complaint presented in another column on this subject. So long as Lucknow lives in memory, the "power of music" over men in soldier's garb will need no further exemplar. It will be answered, perhaps, that the "spirit-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife" are all the music necessary, in a prudent husbandry of resources, for the musical bent of the infantry. Other entertainment must be extemporized from the taste and genius of private soldiers, as indulged between reveille and taps. This, however, is a question of taste—in fact of ears, and need not be argued. In the special battle referred to by our correspondent, that of Williamsburg, we are told in a private letter that at one time matters were looking blue enough, when a general officer espied a drummer and ordered him to beat. His drum was wet, and sounded too much as if it were muffled; the men might have easily mistaken it for their own funeral march. This device was therefore abandoned, and some men of a band near by were ordered to play. They objected that their pieces were not all present. However, a staff officer "rallied" enough to set the music a-going, and "anything" "patriotic" being called for, the effect on all within hearing was magical.

Sometime in December, 1864, another officer addressed us on this same topic. He was inspired by the sounds of a Confederate band, advising him to "Love Not," and enticing him to list to the "Mocking Bird." This band was in the enemy's works, a short distance from our officer, and excited a regret that music had been so nearly tabooed in our Army. "Poor as the Rebels are," thought he, "they still cling to the luxury of music; though it is long since many of them have tasted coffee or whiskey." He adds what hardly needs proof, that the good effect of music upon soldiers, deprived of the ordinary softening and refining influences of home and society, is inestimable. Of course, in a campaign, as we have said, the power of music is indisputable.

Take a regiment of infantry that has been marched until from exhaustion it seems about to crumble to pieces—and let a band strike up; how quickly all is changed! Men who could scarcely walk before will "close up" "dress files," and step as lightly and as true to the music as ever marched a mimic army upon the stage.

As for a man who hath no music in his soul, nor any concord of sweet sounds, we all know just about what he is fit for. He is "fit for treason," saith the poet—which, of course, is what our economic financiers do not want men fitted for. The poet adds, it is true, that the unmusical man is fit "for stratagem" "and spoils," which may by some be held to include the main part of a soldier's education; but, in any case, it is only a Rebel Midas-eared soldier that can be produced by this treason-hatching lack of music in the soul. We hope the Army will not be put on short allowance of music; it is one of the few things that cannot wisely be "commuted."

THE Russian authorities are going to send to the Paris exposition eight models of their iron-clad ships. Six are already finished, and the ministry of the Navy is at this moment completing those of the frigate *Sebastopol* and the clipper *Tentehong*. They are constructed on the scale of one forty-eighth.

THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN commanding the Fifth District under the Reconstruction Bill, on the 19th instant, issued the following order:

1. The act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States" having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military District created by that act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of the same.

2. According to the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress above cited, the present State and Municipal Governments in the States of Louisiana and Texas are hereby declared to be provisional only, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled or superseded.

3. No general removals from office will be made unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the reorganization, or unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change. Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intended to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the provisional governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution; but this condition is dependent upon the disposition shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

4. The States of Louisiana and Texas will retain their present military designations, viz., "District of Louisiana," and "District of Texas." The officers in command of each will continue to exercise all their military powers and duties as heretofore, and will, in addition, carry out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specifically require the action of the Military District Commander, and except in cases of removals from and appointments to office.

A SPECIAL order of the War Department, dated 23d inst., provides that the joint resolution of Congress, relating to the statue of General SCOTT, be referred to a commission consisting of Brevet Major-General E. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General; Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster's Department; Brevet Brigadier-General N. MICHLE, Corps of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department, whose duty it shall be, first, to determine the proper location for the statue; second, to examine and select the plans to be submitted by the artist designated by the resolution, and to prepare a contract with specifications, and to arrange the terms; third, to take any other steps, and to make such suggestions as they may deem proper for the execution of the joint resolution.

THE following are the changes of stations of detachments of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry during the week ending March 16th: Company C, Captain J. W. FRENCH commanding, from Fort Hatteras, N. C., to Beaufort, N. C.; Company D, Captain and Brevet Major G. L. CHOISY commanding, from Fort Fisher, N. C., to Smithville, N. C.; Company G, Captain F. M. COXE commanding, from Fort Fisher, N. C., to Smithville, N. C. Colonel N. A. MILES, Fortieth Infantry, commands the defenses of Cape Fear River, embracing Forts Johnson, Caswell and Fisher, with headquarters at Smithville, N. C.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK on the 13th instant issued the following order:

General Orders No. 12, series of 1866, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked; and in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of War, authority is hereby given to sell to the engineering surveying parties of the Union Pacific Railroad Company the necessary forage for the use of their teams, and also to make repairs to the wagons of said parties, for one year from the 12th ultimo. The sales to be made subject to the approval of the commander of the post, when they can be effected without detriment to the service. The cost price with transportation added will be charged in all cases.

THE following are the stations of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry: Company A, Fort Yuma; Company B, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory; Company C, Camp Lincoln, Arizona Territory; Company D, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory; Company E, Camp Mohave, Arizona Territory; Company F, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory; Company G, Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory; Company H, Camp McPherson, Arizona Territory.

THE Paymaster-General has decided that an officer in the Regular Army who held a Volunteer commission and was mustered out of the Volunteer service previous to the passage of the act increasing officers' pay, was entitled to charge on his pay account the increase on his pay proper allowed by law for the grade he held during that period.

THE Headquarters of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry are at Benicia Barracks; Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS DEVIN in command.

BREVE Captain Daniel Madden, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Jacksboro, Texas, and will proceed without delay to Waco, Texas, for duty as a member of a Board ordered for the purpose of inspecting horses, purchased under contract, by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, and to be delivered at that station. First Lieutenant E. Mauck, has also been detailed for duty in this Board.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MARKET ASSISTANT. By J. F. DE VOS. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

ONLY by an extraordinary stretch of metaphor can marketing be reckoned a military subject; while, as for a "market assistant," if it would only assist our troops to get at a market, they would ask no guide in examining its contents. And yet, we find, among the commendatory notices of an earlier and still more elaborate treatise, by Mr. DE VOS, entitled "The Market-Book"—praises from Lieutenant-General SCOTT and Brigadier-General HALL, not to speak of Major-Generals SANDFORD and KIERSTED, and Colonel APPLERY, of the Militia. Probably these heroes, in lauding these volumes, spoke rather in their domestic than their martial character, as the *paterfamilias* rather than the son of Mars. At all events, General SCOTT declared the "Market-Book" to be full of "curious research," and that it "could not be better done." We cannot doubt that still more experienced military marketers, as for example, General MAGRUDER, would give like testimony. When we add that the author has, the title of "Colonel," his claims on the military public will not be questioned.

Glancing at the "Market Assistant," several anecdotes of a military or naval aspect attracted our attention; one being a somewhat apocryphal legend concerning "mule-meat," said to be eaten by the besieged garrison of Port Hudson. It is given on the authority of a Confederate officer, who is preparing a detailed account of what took place inside the works during the siege. When the last quarter-ration of beef had been given out to the troops, on the 1st of July, a wounded mule, at the request of many officers, was killed and cut up for experimental eating. "All those who partook of it spoke highly of the dish; the flesh of mules being of a darker color than beef, of a finer grain, quite tender and juicy, and as having a flavor between that of beef and venison. There was an immediate demand for this kind of food; and the number of mules killed by the commissariat daily increased. Some horses were also slaughtered, and their flesh was found to be very good eating, but not equal to the mule. Rats, of which there were plenty about the deserted camps, were also caught by many officers and men, and were found to be quite a luxury; superior, in the opinion of those who ate them, to Spring chicken."

The "Market-Assistant" is, we can assure our readers, a very entertaining and valuable book. It has also a variety of illustrations, and a frontispiece presenting Colonel DE VOS in neat fatigue uniform, i. e., with apron, sleeves, and the rest, in the act of cutting a sirloin steak. We fear, however, that most of our friends in the Army and Navy find their chief marketing difficulty to be, not in selecting, but in having a chance to select. They see the force of the old cookery direction, "first catch your hare." We will not tantalize them by revealing the marketing possibilities disclosed by this volume.

THE COAST SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEARLY half a century ago there was invited to this country, from Switzerland, an eminent man of science, Mr. Hassler, who was appointed Superintendent of the Coast Survey of the United States. Even our Atlantic coast was then thinly populated; the stage-coach was then the most speedy means of transit, except along the water-courses. Steamboats had just begun their attempts, feeble at first, and a subject of popular derision, but growing yearly more vigorous, until at length they laughed to scorn the competition of horseflesh.

The old inhabitants of the coast of New Jersey speak with reverence of the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who was borne along in grand style in a yellow coach of ponderous dimensions, with many conveniences for the inmates, into regions little visited, where the comforts of life were dispensed pure and simple. Among the wonders connected with this coach was a vault for Johannesberg, a wine unknown before in that region, and little appreciated by the inhabitants of uncultivated tastes, who perceived little difference between the favorite beverage of this man of science and plain vinegar diluted with water.

From year to year this grand event of the passage of the huge yellow coach occurred; when the leaves were on the trees and the birds sang gayly, Mr. Hassler came, and when the leaves became embrowned by the hoarfrosts, like the birds, he left for the season.

I would not wish to impose upon the too credulous reader, and throw an air of mystery as to the whereabouts of Mr. Hassler at the season when the swallow flies away to parts unknown, and the bears hibernate. His locality was then at Washington, a place then, as now, agreeable from its comparative freedom from mud or dust, the absolute quiet that reigned, and the equitable charges of hotel keepers, and comparative cheapness of living; there was this grand, old gentleman of science, collecting his observations, reducing them by formulas, and preparing for another advent at the proper season.

Many years passed, and at a ripe old age Mr. Hassler died, deplored by all who knew him well; devoted, as he was to science, he was unmindful of the years that came and went; even upon him, however, the cares of life sometimes pressed, owing to a want of sufficient science on the part of some members of Congress, who persistently wished to know what he had done, what he was about, and when he would finish? Knowing, as he did, that they

could not by any means comprehend geodetic operations, Mr. Hassler shortened up all questioning by telling them that fact, and replied in brief to all the questions, that it was none of their business, and that he did not wish to be bothered.

They did bother him, however, notwithstanding his plainly expressed wish to the contrary, refusing for some years the necessary appropriations; the old yellow coach ceased for a time its journeyings, or if it still continued, there was an apparent want of sufficient lubrication of the wheels, to speak figuratively. The men of science of the nation now stepped in, and either induced Mr. Hassler to enlighten in some degree the legislators of the land, or he took pity on their ignorance, and so placed the matter before them, as to ensure again a proper lubrication of the wheels of the huge old yellow coach to the end of completing the Coast Survey, which seemed to their simple minds as a possible result within a definite period. They are gone, God help them, one and all, to the great bourne, mowed down by the scythe of time, and perhaps, now look from the spirit land at the wonderful change in locomotion, and in the transmission of news since their day, and if they have taken note of Time, will marvel why the Coast Survey is yet jogging along as it was in the olden time.

A generation has passed since Mr. Hassler has been gathered to his fathers, during which time, Professor Bache has been Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Year by year, a huge report as large as a family Bible, has been issued, but containing a large amount of matter which would not seem necessary to show the progress of work, as will be perceived by the curious reader who examines any one of them. The Report of 1864 contains "Trajectory of Ricochet Shot," and "Ranges of Shots from heavy Ordnance," both of which subjects seem to be wholly foreign to the objects of the Coast Survey, and have been very fully and ably discussed by military and scientific men for many years.

It would seem from this and other divergencies little relevant, that the Coast Survey, as has been conducted, was not simply to make the triangulation, topography and hydrography necessary to a safe navigation of our coasts, bays and harbors; that what is given out as the paramount object is only ostensibly so, just as the white bait dinners at Whitehall, near London, are not in reality dinners on white bait, but where the guest may taste the viands, if he be so minded. Had it been borne steadily in mind that the object of the Coast Survey was solely for the purpose expressed, more charts would have been issued than have been; indeed it does not seem extravagant to say that nearly half a century of operations ought to have completed them; instead of this, however, it is beyond the reach of science to say when the surveys will be completed, and the charts published in full of our coasts. Bold would be the man of science who would venture his reputation upon a calculation which would seem possible, i. e., the natural termination by completion of the Coast Survey of the United States.

The great ability and scientific attainments of the late Professor Bache are known abroad as at home, nor is it supposed that he neglected or delayed the highly scientific operations more immediately the subject of his care, but with all that, no one professionally acquainted with the class of vessels and boats employed in sounding and the meagre manner in which they were adapted to their work and fitted out, but what felt sure that water and earth would pass away or change places, while the Coast Survey would remain an ancient landmark. Should might be built up, harbors be obstructed by bars and again be swept into the depths of the ocean, before a lead-line would fathom them, or when done and published as complete would rather show what once had been than the actual.

A change through the death of Professor Bache has again occurred. To those interested in navigation it would be gratifying to know that the Coast Survey was being prosecuted toward its legitimate ends; that suitable vessels and boats for sounding were properly provided and employed, commanded by officers of the Navy not higher in rank than lieutenant commanders, and with a sufficient number of subordinate officers to do the work effectively. In no case should the officers be allowed to remain on the work more than four years, as has been the case in times past when Navy men executed the hydrography. By this means very many of the younger officers would become acquainted with our coasts and harbors, and versed in the art of piloting, so essential to a good naval officer, and by their periodical relief they would not be rendered less fitted for the performance of their general duties on board vessels of war, as has been the case in times past. ALPHA.

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 50.—First Lieutenant J. D. Graham, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to conduct recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 51.—Brevet Major S. P. Ferris, Thirtieth Infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, to conduct recruits to Omaha, N. T.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, U. S. Army, has been ordered on a tour of inspection of the Recruiting Rendezvous at New York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and branches.

Captain A. M. Brown, U. S. Army recruiting officer, Philadelphia, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to conduct recruits to their regiments.

A leave of absence for seven days has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, Third U. S. Artillery recruiting officer, New York City.

THE Headquarters of the Ninth U. S. Infantry are at Angel Island, Harbor of San Francisco; Colonel and Brevet Major-General J. H. KING in command.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL

The limits of arrests of Captain H. C. Wharton, U. S. Corps of Engineers, have been extended to the limits of Alcatraz Island, California.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Mendell, Major U. S. Engineers, has relieved Captain George H. Elliott of his duties as Chief Engineer on the Pacific coast.

Leave of absence for three days, commencing April 4, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery, Judge-Advocate General Court-martial.

Brevet Brigadier-General O. Brown, Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days, has been granted to Chaplain Dudley Chase, U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Brevet Colonel J. F. Wade, Major Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Colonel Ely L. Parker, of General Grant's Staff, who is a member of the commission sent to Fort Philip Kearny, to investigate Indian affairs, was at Omaha, on the 10th instant.

Second Lieutenant J. L. Worden, First U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Post Adjutant of New Orleans, and been ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The General Court-martial which convened at Tallahassee, Florida, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Flint, Seventh U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by General Sheridan on the 14th instant.

Leave of absence for seven days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, has been granted to Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General at Headquarters Department of the East.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and of which Brevet Colonel J. D. C. Connell, Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by General Meade on the 12th instant.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 22, 1867, and of which Brevet Major-General D. G. Stanley, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved on the 26th ult.

Brevet Major H. R. Silliman, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, January 25, 1867, and of which Brevet Colonel E. G. Marshall, Major Fifth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock on the 8th instant.

Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty as Commander of the Post of New Orleans. Hereafter the Commanding Officer of the District of Louisiana will, in addition to his other duties, command that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Koechling, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana, for assignment to duty, has been ordered to proceed to Shreveport, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer of that Post for duty.

Captain S. P. Leo, Forty-fifth regiment U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Tenth District of Virginia, which consists of the counties of Loudon, Fauquier, Fairfax and Alexandria, with Headquarters at Alexandria, Va.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, February 21st, and of which Brevet Major-General John W. Davidson, Major Second U. S. Cavalry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock, on the 14th instant.

The place of meeting of the General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders No. 18, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been changed from Galveston to Austin, Texas, for the trial of Captain H. T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster for the District of Texas, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army. Headquarters of the District will be Galveston, Texas.

So much of Special Orders No. 100, paragraph 1, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated February 26, 1867, as honorably mustered out of the service of the U. S. Captain E. B. W. Restieux, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been amended, to date March 26, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been summoned before the Judiciary Committee. General Saxton was Assistant-Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at the time the Bureau was instituted.

So much of the sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of Brevet Major Ira W. Clafin, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, as relates to his suspension from rank, has, upon the recommendation of his regimental commander, been remitted. Brevet Major Clafin has been ordered to resume his duties with his regiment.

Official information having been received at Headquarters Department of the East, of the promotion and confirmation of the following-named officers of the Third U. S. Artillery, they have been ordered to proceed without delay to join the companies to which they have been pro-

moted: First Lieutenant Watson Webb, Regimental Adjutant, to be Captain of Company D, at Fort Adams, vice Winder; Second Lieutenant Charles C. Aleshire, of Company H, to be First Lieutenant of Company M, at Fort Preble, vice Gittings; Second Lieutenant Abraham G. Verplanck, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, at Fort Independence, vice Kip.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, his service being no longer needed, Captain S. Lockwood Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been honorably mustered out of the service of the U. S., to take effect April 1, 1867.

Captain T. W. C. Moore, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty, as directed in Special Orders No. 40, current series from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, to date from January 24, 1867.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. Army, on account of his increased duties as District Commander, and at his own request, has been relieved from the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Douglas G. Risley, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Volunteer Reserve Corps), has been ordered to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for assignment to duty in Georgia, as soon as he can be spared from regimental recruiting service, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Captain J. M. Williams, Company I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, who was lately tried before a General Court-martial charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline has been acquitted and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General J. Irwin Gregg, Colonel Eighth U. S. Cavalry, en route for Arizona Territory.

The General Court-martial convened in Raleigh, N. C., January 10, 1867, by Special Orders No. 1, Headquarters Department of the South, January 2, 1867, and of which Brigadier-General E. A. Carr, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was President, and First Lieutenant George F. Price, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was Judge-Advocate, adjourned *sine die* on the 19th instant.

First Lieutenant J. W. H. Stickney, Forty-second U. S. (Veteran) Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the East, pursuant to Special Orders No. 107, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, has been ordered to repair to Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty therewith.

Paragraph 4, of Special Orders No. 57, current series from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, directing that the place of meeting of the General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders No. 18, current series from the above Headquarters, be changed from Galveston to Austin, Texas, for the trial of Captain H. T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been revoked.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Abert, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Paragraph 10, of Special Orders No. 82, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, and will proceed without delay to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that District for duty.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 56, extract 3, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. March 13, 1867. Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, on the 4th instant, assumed command of the Post of New Orleans. Second Lieutenant J. Lewis Spalding, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General District of Louisiana, is announced as Post Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, who was with Second Lieutenant John P. Walker, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in the fracas of which an account was given in our last issue, has been tried before a General Court-martial upon charges similar to those preferred against Lieutenant Walker. Lieutenant Guthrie was also sentenced to forfeit one month's pay proper.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, has been authorized to delay reporting for orders to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, when relieved from his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Frontier, as directed in Special Orders No. 29, January 18, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, until further orders.

The Government no longer requiring the services of the following named officers, retained in service beyond the muster-out of their regiment, they have been relieved from further duty with the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and been ordered to report to the Commissary of Musters of the Department of the Gulf, for discharge and final payment: Brevet Major A. W. Greely, Captain Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Backlin, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, First U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major H. C. Robinett, Captain First U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Captain First U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William E. Dougherty, First U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. J. Driscoll, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Francis E. Pierce, First U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, Captain First U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Major Marshall J. Ludington, Quartermaster, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers, convened in Washington, by Special Orders No. 35, January 22, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, to examine and

report upon the qualifications for appointment in the Quartermaster's Department, of such persons as may be ordered before it, and Brevet Brigadier-General H. M. Whittelsey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been detailed in his place.

The following-named officers have been appointed a commission under the provisions of paragraph 19, appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, to investigate the cause of the absence from his command of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Aleshire, Company H, Third Artillery, during the months of February and March, and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause. The commission will assemble on the 23d day of March, 1867: Brevet Major George P. Andrews, Captain Third Artillery; First Lieutenant Watson Webb, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. W. Harrold, Third Artillery.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, on Monday, the 16th day of April 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. H. Penrose, Captain Third U. S. Infantry; Major Wickliffe Cooper, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. A. Belgor, Tenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Matthew Berry, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. M. Bragg, Third U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major H. R. Tilton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Dodge, Kansas, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major Henry Douglas, Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, Captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major John H. Page, Captain Third U. S. Infantry; Captain R. M. West, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third U. S. Infantry. Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major C. S. De Graw, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Union, New Mexico, on Monday, the 15th day of April 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major George W. Howland, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Major and Inspector-General; Brevet Colonel Henry C. Bankhead, Captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Kenzie, Major Pay Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Lane, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major D. H. Brotherton, Captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major James S. Casey, Captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Major W. E. Rucker, Pay Department. Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major Henry A. Du Bois, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such enlisted men as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain R. S. La Motte, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain A. B. Carpenter, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John Pulford, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant G. W. Graham, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Douglas Pope, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, Third U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant P. J. Spencer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

THIRTY-FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry (late Third battalion Sixteenth U. S. Infantry), stationed at Nashville, Tenn.:

Colonel C. C. Pennypacker, on leave.
Lieutenant-Colonel August V. Kautz, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., commanding regiment.
Major William P. Carlin, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Ky. and Tenn., Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Regimental Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Clayton Hale, Regimental Quartermaster and Post Commissary of Subsistence.

Captains—Ebenezer Gay, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Company A, Livingston, Tenn.; Newton L. Dykeman, Brevet Major, commanding Company G, present; Arthur W. Allyn, Brevet Major, Company B, on leave; Hugh A. Theaker, commanding Company E, present; William H. Bartholomew, Brevet Major, commanding Company F, Corinth, Miss.; John Power, Brevet Major commanding Company C, present; William G. Wedemeyer, commanding Company D, present; James A. Hearn, commanding Company H, present; Lloyd Wheaton, commanding Company I, present; Charles H. Graves, Company K, Assistant Inspector-General Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn.

First Lieutenants—Walter Clifford, Company A, present; John P. Story, Company H, on General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Ky.; George W. Graffam, Company E, present; Allen Almy, Company F, Corinth, Miss.; Merritt Barber, Company C, present; Everts S. Ewing, Company G, Commissary Department of the Army, Baltimore, Md.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Parry, Company A, present; Charles H. Noble, Company B, present; Charles E. Drew, Company C, present; Wellington G. Sprague, Company F, present; Fred. Rosenorantz, Company D, commanding detachment and Acting Assistant Quartermaster at National Cemetery, Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Geo. B. Pickett, Company G, present.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

General Orders No. 28.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending March 23, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Pierce, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at these Headquarters, pursuant to orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Upon being relieved by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will proceed in accordance with orders of the War Department, to Buffalo, New York, and report for duty.

In relieving Colonel Montgomery, the General Commanding takes pleasure in testifying to the zeal, economy and sagacity with which he has administered the affairs of his department. G. O. No. 4, Department of the Arkansas, February 26, 1867.

The Seventh and Ninth Divisions of this office are hereby consolidated, and will hereafter be designated as the Seventh Division. Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, heretofore in charge of the two divisions, will remain in charge of the two divisions as consolidated. S. O. No. 4, Q. M. G. O. March 18, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby authorized to delay reporting for orders to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, when relieved from his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Frontier, as directed in Special Orders No. 29, January 18, 1867, from this office, until further orders. S. O. No. 139, A. G. O. March 19, 1867.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1866, from this office, his services being no longer needed, Captain S. Lockwood Brown, (Brevet Brigadier-General), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect April 1, 1867. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 140, A. G. O. March 20, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 100, Paragraph 1, from this office, dated February 26, 1867, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, Captain E. B. W. Restieux, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby amended to date March 26, 1867. S. O. No. 140, A. G. O. March 20, 1867.

Major Marshall J. Ludington, (late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers), is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Board of officers, convened in this city by Special Orders No. 35, January 22, 1867, from this office, to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment in the Quartermaster's Department of such persons as may be ordered before it, and Brevet Brigadier-General H. M. Whittlesey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is detailed in his place. S. O. No. 142, A. G. O. March 21, 1867.

The telegraphic order of the 20th instant, from this office, directing the Commanding General, Department of the South, to relieve Captain Charles Barnard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, from duty at Hilton Head, South Carolina, at once, by detailing any available line officer at that place, and to order him to report, without delay, to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, for ceremonial duty, is hereby confirmed. S. O. No. 145, A. G. O. March 22, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will proceed to New York City and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General S. Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of the duties which he is at present performing.

General Van Vliet, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, and relieve Captain A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster of his present duties, etc.

Captain Kimball, upon being thus relieved, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Moore, Quartermaster, will relieve Captain E. B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville, Tennessee, of his present duties, and of all public money and property in his possession.

Captain Kirk, upon being thus relieved, will report in person at once to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following officers will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty:

Captain S. B. Louffer, Assistant Quartermaster, Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Dakota, for assignment to duty:

Brevet Major A. J. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, Captain J. V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster. S. O. No. 147, A. G. O. March 23, 1867.

It is reported that Commodore James Alden will take command of the *Minnesota*, which vessel it is expected will go on a special cruise to the Mediterranean next June, taking a number of the graduating class of midshipmen.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1867.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

Honorably mustered out—Colonel James Curry, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

Captain E. C. Beman (Brevet Colonel), Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, has been ordered on duty at Boston, Mass., as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN A. M. Pennock was in Washington on the 27th instant.

ADMIRAL Farragut and Captain Pennock were in Washington on the 27th inst.

ADMIRAL Farragut is now in Washington, the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

The steamer *Winoski*, Commander Cooper, was at Havana, Cuba, on the 19th inst.

The *Pensacola* was at Callao on the 27th ult. She has been made the flagship of the North Pacific Squadron.

The Steamers *Monongahela*, *Lenape* and *Commaugh* were at Bay Point, S. C., on the 17th instant; the two first having arrived on the 16th.

The *Guerriere*, it is rumored is now fitting out at Boston Navy-yard; it is to be the flag ship of the Brazilian Squadron. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis.

The *Resaca* Commander Bradford, arrived at Montevideo on the 9th of February, en route to the Pacific. The *Nipic* has been at Buenos Ayres for some time, and will continue there for the present.

ASSISTANT Secretary of the Navy Faxon, paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard a few days ago, and inspected the different shops and departments there, expressing himself highly pleased with their perfect management.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Lieutenant-Commander Flemming commanding the *Pensacola*, dated St. Thomas, West Indies, on the 23d ult. The officers and crew were all well. Three of the crew had died at the Marine Hospital of yellow fever, but no type of the disease appears on board. She would soon leave St. Thomas for Rio de Janeiro.

The following vessels are now at the Pensacola Navy-yard: Flag ship *Estrella*, *Talapoosa*, *Paul Jones*, *Tacony*, *Yantic*, tugs *Buckthorn* and *Ross*, and schooner *Charlotte*. The *Tacony* is to leave soon for Vera Cruz and Tampico. The *Tahoma* is on the Mexican coast now; the *Yucca* is expected back daily. She has been to the coast of Mexico with supplies for the *Tahoma*. The *Mahaska* is at New Orleans, and the *Choctaw* at Key West.

The *Franklin*, now at Boston, is to be ready for sea on the 15th of May. She will be the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut in the European Squadron. Captain A. M. Pennock will command her. She will probably receive her supplies from New York, and sail finally from there. It is rumored that Commanders Harmony, Braine, Jonett, LeRoy and Paymaster Bradford, will go out in the *Franklin*, though no orders have been received to that effect.

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.—The *Massachusetts*, now at the Brooklyn yard, has new boilers put in and her machinery repaired.

The bark *Purveyer* sailed from Brooklyn yard on the 25th instant, with a cargo of corn and provisions for the destitute Southern people.

It is rumored that the *Richmond* will be fitted out with all despatch for the East Indies or Mediterranean.

The *Josco* (double ender), is having her machinery taken out, and will be used as a coal hulk.

The *Wampanoag* is being fitted out rapidly.

The *Shumet*, *Quinneboag*, *Onida* and *Narragansett* are nearly ready for sea.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—The work on the U. S. steamers *Franklin* and *Guerriere* is now progressing rapidly, the *Franklin* having all her standing rigging up. A fatal accident occurred aboard her on Thursday, March 14th. One of the men, who was engaged in rigging her, fell from her maintop, and so injured himself that he died the next day. The U. S. steamer *Seminole*, it is said, will be ready for sea the last of this month. The U. S. steamer *Kearsage* is also in the dry dock undergoing repairs. The U. S. storeship *Isa* was up at auction on the 14th, but as no bid for her could be got anywhere near what was wanted (\$12,000), she was not sold; but she has since been sold by private sale for \$12,000, and was taken from the Navy-yard yesterday (March 21st). The U. S. steamer *Nantasket*, now on the stocks, is nearly ready for launching. It is reported that she is intended as a tender for the *Franklin*.

The *Ossipee* arrived at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of February, and was to leave on the 25th of February for Valparaiso, via the Straits of Magellan. The following is an extract from a letter that we have received from that vessel, written from Rio, on the 22d ult.:

As we are to sail all the distance, except while passing through the Straits, the passage will probably occupy about two months.

The *Junata* and storeship *Onward* are now in this harbor. The *Onward* has received orders to return to the United States, and will sail in a few days.

On the 26th November, John Pickens, a seaman, fell from the maintop sail yards of this vessel, while shaking a reef out of the topsail, and died from the effects of his injuries in half an hour after.

We touched at Madeira and the Cape de Verde Islands on our passage here.

The Navy Department has despatches from Real-Admiral Godon, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, dated harbor of Montevideo, February 13th. The *Kansas* sailed for the coast of Africa on the 11th of January, and the

Mohican, after coaling, for the Pacific on the 14th. The *Onward* arrived on the same day with two hundred tons of coal and provisions for the vessels employed at Montevideo. She sailed for Rio on the 7th, and in obedience to Department orders will leave that place for New York on the arrival of the *Ossipee* with Paymaster Tuttle, who relieves Paymaster Dennison, who has been appointed Naval Storekeeper. The *Shamokin* had been four days at Santa Maria, where she went to target practice. The *Brooklyn*, Admiral Godon's flagship, had returned from a twelve days' absence at Maldonado, during which time she had been employed in target firing, drilling her crew, etc. During her absence the Admiral's flag was hoisted on board the *Shamokin*. The *Junata* made a short trip to Isla Grande during the month of January, to offer aid to a Russian school-ship that had grounded near that island, but she arrived too late to be of any service.

THE U. S. Supply steamer *Neuborn* has arrived in New York from the Gulf Squadron, via Key West and Port Royal, having experienced unusually severe weather during her passage North. The *Neuborn* left Norfolk on the 27th inst. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting-Master, commanding, Robert Y. Holley; Acting-Master, Philemon Dickinson; Acting Ensigns, F. G. R. Lennan, Henry W. O'Hara; Passed Assistant Paymaster, W. F. A. Torbert; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Samuel P. Boyer; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Henry F. Hayden, Samuel H. Magee, Benjamin James; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Charles F. Dyce, Edward J. Swords; Mates, Charles H. Thorne, William Parks, August M. Bergner; Paymaster's Clerk, Lewis McKay.

THE Naval Department has despatches from Real-Admiral Godon, dated Montevideo, February 13th. Admiral Godon states in his report: "The disturbed condition of the interior provinces of the Argentine Republic has not improved of late; indeed, the general government at Buenos Ayres has felt itself obliged to take very serious measures to intimidate the disaffected, and many editors, lawyers, and prominent men have been imprisoned or ordered to leave the country. A considerable, if not the larger, portion of the Argentine contingent of the allied armies has been brought from the front, with General Mitre himself in command, to put down the Rebellion in their own Provinces. Brazil seems now left alone to carry on the war with Paraguay. No successful advantage has been made in the unfortunate war. A renewed and severe bombardment by the iron-clad fleet has been made on Fort Curupaity, but without the co-operation of the Army, which has resulted in serious injuries to some of the iron-clads, without any compensating advantage to the allies.

Within the last few days the French iron-clad *Balguerre* had arrived at Montevideo on her way to the Pacific bearing the Admiral's flag. The English iron-clad, *Zealous*, was in Rio Janeiro at last dates, also bound to the Pacific with Real-Admiral Hastings on board, who assumes command of that station.

Real-Admiral Godon concludes his report by saying, the Spanish fleet has disappeared from these waters for the present, and I learn has been requested not to enter the ports of Brazil for more than ordinary supplies. It is said that the Spanish Admiral is in search of the Chili-Peruvian fleet of iron-clads, which is supposed to be turning its attention to the Island of Cuba.

THE Navy Department, in General Orders No. 82, announces the following award of medals of honor to seamen:

Medals of honor are awarded to the following-named seamen who have distinguished themselves by gallant and meritorious acts, viz:

Henry Johnson, seaman U. S. steamer *Metacomb*, who was one of the boat's crew which—during a heavy fire from the enemy—in charge of Acting Ensign H. C. Nields, went to the rescue of the officers and crew of the U. S. Monitor *Tecumseh* when the vessel was sunk by a torpedo in passing the forts in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.

John Robinson, captain of the hold, U. S. steamer *Tacony*, who, with Acting Ensign James H. Bunting, during the heavy gale which occurred in Pensacola Bay on the night of January 19, 1867, swam ashore with a line for the purpose of sending off a blow-cock, which would facilitate getting up steam and prevent the vessel from stranding, thus voluntarily periling his life to save the vessel and lives of others.

"L'AVENIR," of Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, in its issue of January 14th, notices the arrival at that port of the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, Commodore Boggs, having on board Baron de Lareintz, delegate from Martinique. A dinner was given by Baron de Lareintz, on the Monday following his arrival, to Commodore Boggs and his executive officer at the Hotel des Bains. The *De Soto* left Pointe-a-Pitre on the latter part of January. In noticing its arrival, *L'Avenir* says: "It is always with sympathy that we see the starry flag of the Union flying in our port. We have not forgotten that it was the *Vanderbilt* which discovered the harbor and the channel of Pointe-a-Pitre—a harbor and channel which it would seem excites a panic in the vessels of our navy." "What!" it exclaims, in another article, "a pass of 200 metres (650 feet) in breadth, 15 metres (46 feet) in depth—a pass situated at the bottom of a bay where the sea is always quiet—a pass which ends in a plateau, where, with six metres of depth, a squadron of vessels of the first rank can find an assured and quiet anchorage in water as calm as that of a mill-pond. This pass is dangerous."

THE Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball who recently died from the effect of abortion in New York, was the widow of a Lieutenant Kimball who was taken prisoner in Louisiana, and who died in a Rebel prison, and not the widow of Major or Colonel Kimball of Hawkin's Zouaves, who was shot by General Corcoran. The widow of the latter is a very worthy and estimable lady, now residing with friends in Washington, and is a clerk in one of the Departments. The statement, as originally published, was founded on a statement that deceased was the widow of an officer who was killed in the Army, and the reporters at once concluded that it was the widow of the Major, he being the only one they knew of.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MARCH 18, 1867.

MARCH 18.—By direction of the President, Captain H. B. Hendershott, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from recruiting service.

The telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, granting Captain W. F. Arnold, Forty-first U. S. Infantry (colored), permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant Douglas G. Risley, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), will report to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty in Georgia, as soon as he can be spared from Regimental Recruiting Service at Portsmouth, N. H.

Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, will proceed to Willett's Point, New York Harbor, on official business, on the completion of which, he will return to his station in this city.

By direction of the President, Major Henry W. Wharton, U. S. Army (retired), will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for assignment to duty on recruiting service at Baltimore, Md.

MARCH 19.—As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 128, March 13, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Tenth U. S. Infantry, serving in the Department of Dakota, have been forwarded, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are, or may from time to time, become disposable at the General Recruiting Depots, and forward them successively under proper charge to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be turned over to the officers designated by the Department Commander to receive them, for assignment to the following regiments: Third U. S. Infantry, 110 recruits required; Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, 32 recruits required.

Captain D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment at Greenville, Louisiana.

Brevet Major H. R. Silliman, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota. By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major H. Silliman, Assistant Surgeon, will at once report to Philadelphia, Penn., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant A. B. Bonnaffon, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain Charles Newbold, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby authorized to delay reporting for orders to the Commanding General, and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, when relieved from his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Frontier, as directed in Special Orders No. 29, January 18, 1867, from this office, until further orders.

MARCH 20.—By direction of the President, and upon his own application, Second Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, is hereby transferred from the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to the Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, to date from November 23, 1866; he will report to the commanding officer Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, without delay.

MARCH 21.—Leave of absence for four months, to date from June 1, 1867, is hereby granted Captain James A. Bates, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Dudley Chase, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 25, January 31, 1867, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment, New Orleans, La.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Blunt, now in charge of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Fort Ontario, Oswego, and several harbor works on Lake Ontario, will turn over to Brevet Major-General H. W. Benham the charge of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Reese, now in charge of Fort Montgomery, and harbor improvements at Burlington, Vermont, and Plattsburg and Ogdensburg, New York, will transfer all those works to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Blunt, retaining, of all the duties on which he is now engaged, those only of executive officer of the Experimental Firing Board. Colonel Blunt will take post at Oswego, New York.

Captain Z. A. Tardy, now in charge of Forts Porter and Niagara, and harbor improvements of Buffalo and the Genesee river, will turn over the forts and harbor improvements on Lake Erie to Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Cram, and the improvements of the Genesee river to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Blunt.

Captain J. A. Tardy, on being relieved of his present duties, is assigned to the charge of Forts Washington and Forts, and examinations and surveys of the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia, taking post at Washington, D. C.

Captain S. M. Mansfield will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Harwood of the command of Company D, Battalion of Engineers, at Willett's Point, New York Harbor.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Harwood will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Cram, as assistant, taking station at Buffalo, New York.

Brevet Captain G. S. Lydecker is hereby relieved of his duties as Recorder of the Board of Engineers, convened by Engineer Orders No. 3, of June 20, 1865, and will report as Assistant to Brevet Brigadier-General Cram.

Brevet Captain D. P. Heap is hereby relieved from duty

as Assistant to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Blunt, at Oswego, N. Y., and will report as Assistant to Major J. B. Wheeler, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Second Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood is hereby relieved as Assistant to Brevet Major-General Z. B. Tower, at Portsmouth, N. H., and will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Abbot for duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, New York Harbor.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 22.—The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective companies and batteries:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Kip, Captain Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, Hilton Head, S. C., on the expiration of his present leave (July 1, 1867).

Brevet Major Frank G. Smith, Captain Company H, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort Whipple, Va.

First Lieutenant James C. Hazleton, Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Battery Rogers, Va.

First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Company D, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort Washington, Md.

First Lieutenant Robert Craig, Company I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort McHenry, Md.

First Lieutenant Geo. W. Sheldon, Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Fort Wagner, Michigan.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, Company K, Forty-first U. S. Artillery, Fort Delaware, Delaware.

Brevet Major H. S. Gansevoort, Captain Company E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Pensacola Harbor, Florida.

By direction of the President, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevet Colonel N. B. Sweitzer, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel R. Loder, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Miller, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Recorder, will assemble at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on the 27th day of March, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the riot which occurred on the evening of March 15, 1867, between certain enlisted men stationed at Carlisle Barracks and citizens of the town of Carlisle, Penn.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major W. H. Bartholomew, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 31, February 18, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 20th instant from this office, directing the Commanding General, Department of the South, to relieve Captain Charles Barnard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, from duty at Hilton Head, S. C., at once, by detailing any available line officer at that place, and to order him to report without delay to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, for cemetery duty, is hereby confirmed.

MARCH 23.—Leave of absence for four months, to date from May 1, 1867, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

First Lieutenant Robert McLermont, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to await the receipt of his commission as Captain, Forty-first U. S. Infantry (colored), in this city.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will proceed to New York city and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General S. Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of the duties which he is at present performing. General Van Vliet, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Captain A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties, etc. Captain Kimball, upon being thus relieved, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Moore, Quartermaster, will relieve Captain E. B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn., of his present duties and of all public money and property in his possession. Captain Kirk, upon being thus relieved, will report in person at once to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following officers will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty: Captain S. B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty: Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain J. V. Farey, Assistant Quartermaster.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Gustavus M. Bascom, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment, Galveston, Texas.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. C. Currier, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment at Petersburg, Va.

The following officers will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to posts: Brevet Colonel C. L. Best, Major First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Burnett E. Miller, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 83, February 19, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

Company F, Fourth Infantry, under charge of Brevet Major A. B. Cain and Second Lieutenant George W. Storer, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., the 26th inst., for Omaha, Nebraska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

The following is the distribution of troops serving in the Department of the Platte, Brevet Major-General C. O. Augur, U. S. Army, commanding, on the 1st of March, 1867. The Headquarters of the Department are at Omaha, Nebraska:

STAFF OFFICERS.—Brevet Major H. G. Litchfield, First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Merrill, Captain Second U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major John W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Major Samuel T. Cushing, Captain C. S., U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate; Brevet Captain William H. Bisbee, First Lieutenant Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

POSTS AND TROOPS.

FORT McPHERSON, N. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Mizner, U. S. Army, Captain Second U. S. Cavalry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Company B; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Company I; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Field and Staff.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T.—Brevet Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Field and Staff, and Companies A, F, H, I, K; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Companies I and K; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Company D.

FORT BRIDGER, U. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anson Mills, U. S. Army, Captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Companies F and H.

FORT CASPER, D. T.—Brevet Major Charles E. Norris, U. S. Army, Captain Second U. S. Cavalry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Company E; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Companies A and D.

FORT PHILIP KEARNY, D. T.—Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Companies D and L; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Companies B, E and G; Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Field and Staff, and Companies A, C, E, H and K.

FORT RENO, D. T.—Captain Joseph L. Proctor, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company C; Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Companies B, F and I.

FORT C. F. SMITH, M. T.—Brevet Major Thomas B. Burrows, U. S. Army, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Companies D and G.

FORT KEARNY, N. T.—Brevet Major-General John Gibbon, U. S. Army, Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Field and Staff, and Company K.

FORT SEDGWICK, C. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard I. Dodge, Major Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Company M; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Companies E and B.

FORT SANDERS, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Mizner, U. S. Army, Captain Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Company G; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Companies A and F.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, U. S. Army, Major Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Companies C, G and H.

EN ROUTE IN THE DEPARTMENT.—Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Potter, U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, Field and Staff, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K. Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Gregg, Second U. S. Cavalry; Second U. S. Cavalry, Company C.

NOTE.—The Mountain District, Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, Lieutenant Colonel Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding, Headquarters at Fort Philip Kearney, includes that Post, Fort Reno and Fort C. F. Smith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY BANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Under orders from the Adjutant-General this morning, the band of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry was discharged. You can imagine how badly we all feel. When will we ever get such another?

From time immemorial bands have been an institution connected with all armies. During the Rebellion they were reduced to brigades, last year to fifteen, and now abolished.

Martial music in all ages has been used to excite military ardor, and encourage troops when dispirited, or about to make a grand attack. The battle of Williamsburg, Va., is an instance of its value. It was a rainy, dark, gloomy, disagreeable day. The smoke of the battle settled near the ground, making it nearly as dark in the early afternoon as it usually is at twilight. The constant stream of stragglers, and wounded borne to the rear, had a most dispiriting effect, when a band was collected, and ordered to play patriotic airs. The effect was magical.

The sounding aisles of the forest rang
To the anthem of the free.

Stragglers turned and rejoined their regiments; men began to cheer, and the Rebels who were advancing, supposed we were receiving re-enforcements, delayed their attack. The delay of half an hour thus gained enabled General Berry's brigade, and General Kearney's division to arrive, just as one brigade of General Hooker's division was giving way, and the enemy was driven back.

During the night, the strong line of works on our front was abandoned, and the next morning we occupied them and Williamsburg.

It is to be hoped that a future Congress will again authorize bands. It is a small boon for exiles in the Indian country on our Western frontier.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 11, 1867.

FORT RICE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—We are sometimes rash enough to presume that Fort Rice is not so far removed from the confines of civilization but that our friends desire and expect, at least occasionally, to hear from us. Not as a reflection upon your familiarity with the geography of our country, but for the information of many who would not perhaps be able to form (at least from most Dakota maps), any idea of our locality I would state that our fort is situated on the Missouri River, about ten miles above the mouth of the Cannonball River, and by water between fifteen and eighteen hundred miles from Saint Louis.

We have at the post five companies of the Thirty-first Infantry, and the regimental band of the Thirteenth. Major and Brevet Colonel J. N. G. Whistler commands the post, and is likewise at present in command of his regiment. Colonel J. V. D. Reeves, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding both the regiment and Military District, has his Headquarters at this post. The Thirteenth Infantry is at the mouth of Judith River, which is by water about eight hundred miles above this point. They will perhaps in the Spring, be removed to Sun River.

We hear rumors of extensive Indian campaigns in the Spring, but presume that they will be confined to expeditions against the hostile tribes that inhabit the regions watered by the Platte. This is of course far southwest of us, and we have little hopes of participation in the "chase."

The only probable circumstance that would insure to us this privilege is, that when defeated below, the Indian warriors might retreat to Northwestern Dakota. This is about the only country to which they can with any show of reason resort in case of a defeat on the plains below. Here they will find game in abundance, and no settlements or forts to intimidate or harass them. Their broken bands can here re-unite and gain in actual numbers, by the additional increase of the hostile bands of Unkpapas and Blackfeet, who will in greater or less numbers join them.

But the greatest inducement of their resort to these regions would perhaps consist of the natural features of this country, which is almost everywhere peculiarly favorable to their mode of warfare, and generally unfavorable to ours. There abound there vast sections of what is termed "Mauvais Terres," or "Bad Lands." Their peculiar characteristics are that they are almost destitute of vegetation, and may be termed a "national" or rather "continental" collection of rugged and almost inaccessible hills.

The Indians once ensconced in these regions, it will be a most difficult task to dislodge or even to approach them, and of this fact they are fully conscious, as shown by their manœuvres to gain them in their contests with General Sully, and it is attributable to this fact that our expeditions against these Indians have not been more successful and effective.

To preclude the necessity of an unequal contest in these regions, there may be expeditions started from points on the Upper Missouri, to intercept the Indians in their retreat, and cut them off from these strongholds. If this is the case, we will perhaps be called upon to participate in the campaign.

At present no post on the upper river, can perform its proper functions, and spare men from their garrisons, for expeditions. At "Fort Buford," six miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone, there is but one company at "Berthold," which is about ninety miles; above this point, there is but one company, and it is about all we can do to protect ourselves, and furnish proper protection to the river communication.

Captain N. W. Osborne, Thirteenth Infantry, is in command at Fort Berthold, though the company belongs to our regiment, the Thirty-first Infantry. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rankin commands Fort Buford, near the mouth of the Yellowstone. We had, two or three weeks ago, official information of Indian hostilities in that vicinity, and of demonstrations against the Fort. They besieged the fort for five days, but Colonel Rankin successfully repulsed them. Owing to the difficulty of communication, we have not since had intelligence from there.

There is no doubt that they will harass and annoy Colonel Rankin and his small garrison a great deal, but we entertain no fears whatever of his safety, and his ability to defend the fort against them.

The Indians in this section are friendly and peaceably inclined, and we anticipate no troubles here unless hostile bands of Blackfeet should commence their accustomed spring raids upon the herds of the forts, and upon the steamboats passing up and down the river.

I noticed in your columns a few days ago, a paragraph relative to our mail communications with Fort Wadsworth and St. Paul. We have at present no overland communication with these posts. Owing to the extremely cold weather and deep snows, it is impossible for our messengers to travel this route, and we send and receive our mail via Sioux City and Fort Randall. This will be the case until Spring, when we hope to have a regular and reliable overland communication with St. Paul. Please give particular publicity to this fact, for if letters are sent via St. Paul, they will be delayed many days in reaching us, and this I assure you would be anything but agreeable. The reception of letters is the greatest privilege vouchsafed to us at Fort Rice.

We have a very "fair chance" of game in this vicinity. Antelope and buffalo abound, though the weather is so cold that officers seldom venture out on a hunt. Colonel Whistler and Captain Torrey are the only ones who have the temerity to do so, and are generally very successful.

The thermometer has been as low as twenty-six degrees below zero. When only down to zero, and the wind does not blow, we consider that we are having fine, bracing and rather agreeable weather.

Fort Rice, D. T., February 16, 1867.

HOW ARE THE ORIGINAL VACANCIES FILLED?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I respectfully ask to be informed through the columns of your valuable journal in regard to the *modus operandi* in filling the recent appointments in the Regular Army. Does anybody know how these appointments are made? If so, will he have the kindness to enlighten the undersigned, whose stupidity may seem somewhat remarkable to the initiated. I ask because I am an

interested party. Some time ago, I filed an application at Washington for a position in the Regular service, accompanied with all sorts of complimentary letters and endorsements from general officers with whom I had served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. Up to the present time the lips of the Oracle at Washington have been sealed in silence so far as I am concerned, although I have been intensely gratified in observing that several vacancies have been filled by individuals with whom I was personally acquainted during my term of service—the distinguished honor of their acquaintance being conferred upon me, when their names were connected with trial by court-martial, or with various misdemeanors of a grave nature—the charges and specifications against them passing through my own hands.

Of course I am aware that trial by General Court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," oft-times purified the record of the individual who was so extremely fortunate as thus to suffer for his country's sake, and that he emerged with elastic step from the sacred precincts of the court-room, an envied hero, by some, by reason of his slight divergence from the prescribed pathway of military honor and courtesy—sometimes getting a wealth of praise for his peccadilloes, and, at the close of his military career, three or four brevets.

But it is, nevertheless, somewhat mortifying to those of us whose records of duty were never sullied, to read the names of this one, and that one, who were generally noticed during the Rebellion for their incompetency, and other failings, published in the JOURNAL as being appointed to positions of trust, responsibility and honor in the new regiments of the Regular Army. This manner of making appointments is a mystery not only to my humble self, but to scores of others, and I have the honor to solicit information in regard to the means those lucky fellows adopt to gain their objects, so that I too can follow it, and succeed in getting myself gazetted to—at least—a second lieutenantcy. A higher position of course I could not aspire to, because I have never been court-martialed, or publicly censured. Then again I have not visited Washington—where the Oracle holds its sittings—two or three dozen times; nor have I button-holed a single Senator, or Representative—radical, democrat, Union man or disunion man, "or any other man," in my favor; but I have modestly remained at home (with the exception of taking a little trip to Cowes, England, on one of the yachts in the recent race), patiently waiting the dread summons and examination, or the postman's ring, giving warning of the arrival of the pretty parchment commission! But no summons comes, no parchment comes! Now sir, is it true that political influence is the great lever that moves the powers at Washington? From my soul I hope not! For the future credit of the American Army I hope not! Would it not be far better to subject ALL of those applicants whose official record has been untarnished, to a rigid examination, and the appointments to be given to the most intelligent and best informed in all military matters (social standing to be considered also), no matter how low a grade these gentlemen may have previously occupied (for we all know that talent and ability are not confined to starred and eagled shoulder-straps), rather than to allow the entreaties of friendly politicians to weigh "one jot or tittle?"

It seems to me, sir, although I may be accused of a want of common sense—an ingredient in human nature by no means common now-a-days—to dare to suggest such a thing, that if this course were followed strictly, the soldiers of the Regular Army would be thrice as efficient in drill and discipline, and its officers foremost among the Army officers of the world, as regards real soldierly ability, and gentlemanly bearing. I do not mean to be querulous, but it is certainly productive of no little annoyance to think that men whose names have been connected with military acts by no means creditable to them, have so quickly won the prize they wooed, while the untarnished names of others, seeking the same goal, are carefully lettered, and red-taped, and left to the dust and dirty darkness of the very capacious pigeon-holes in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

LANDSMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, March 20, 1867.

VOLUNTEER BREVETS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your paper is read by most officers of the Army, as it supplies information which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Your correspondence is from many persons—from many places, and is on so many subjects, most of it interesting; but don't it strike you that there is a great deal of unnecessary grumbling sometimes?

On the 16th comes "U. S. N.'s" query, as to the stability of the "Monitor system;" an acting assistant surgeon (not of the Army), asks acknowledgment of services while with the Army; a Navy man grumbles about his "Diploma;" an Army man about the pay-system; a cavalryman don't like his pistol; "Acting Volunteer" complains of discrimination against Volunteers in the Navy; "R." wants to know what the "Fraser Gun" is; "An irregular exercise of command" is objected to; and finally, "M." complains that Volunteers in the Army, having secured brevets "to almost any grade asked for by themselves or friends," now, when appointed as subalterns, get the benefit of honorary rank conferred for services in the field.

Now, Mr. Editor, a large number of those to be benefited by the act of Congress, of which "M." complains, are Regular officers, who during the war, served with volunteer rank, and they having performed more valuable services under their Volunteer commission than they could have done in the lower capacity of their "Regular" commissions, are certainly entitled to the title which indicates that higher service, and the benefits it may confer (a mere empty title, with occasional exercise of the rank combined, with the privilege of paying more for shoulder straps).

The only real war the United States Government ever had was the suppression of the Rebellion, and the officers of the Army who participated are entitled to every benefit their brevet rank may yield them. If the brevets were conferred for service during the war, it would be strange logic to argue that they should be toned down in grade to

suit officers who have been "Regulars" during the time the now Regulars were "Volunteers."

The Army was composed of Volunteers, Regulars and Militia, and having served its purpose was reduced and re-organized. Many Regular and Volunteer officers resigned; the mass of the Volunteers were mustered out, and the Militia returned home; the residue of all the militia, and more, forms the present "Army of the United States," on a peace footing. The officers retained and appointed by law have equal rights and privileges in their respective grades; their brevets indicate their actual service or standing in the late "Armies of the United States," on a war footing. The toil and labor incident to the war were necessarily borne by the Volunteers, and now that their rank is low on their "pay rolls," they certainly are entitled to the maximum of grandeur (and expense) in straps.

"M." may conceive it "absolutely ridiculous to contemplate the array of high grade brevets" in the next "Army Register," but he would probably not object to one of the highest of them being opposite his own name.

"M." closes with a fling at Volunteer officers, which is in worse taste than his soliciting "the compliment of brevet rank" could possibly be. Influence has been brought to bear to secure both lineal and brevet rank as extensively by Regular officers as by those Volunteers who have been retained in the service. There are Regular officers with not a battle in their record who have high "brevet rank" for long and faithful service (drawing their pay regularly); Regular officers who were brevetted for engagements in which their regiments—not they—were engaged, and a much less per cent. of Volunteers got either commissions or "brevet rank," without earning them by great labor and sacrifice.

Let "Volunteer Regulars" and "Regular Regulars" strive to gain for the Army generally, and thereby for themselves, all they can of rank, pay, emoluments, and consideration, but to deny the enjoyment by those who have earned it, of the brilliant colors of the rainbow in the "bubble reputation" they have sought, "even in the cannon's mow," is "a breach of good taste" so punctilious a writer should not be guilty of.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—An editorial on New Orleans prize money, etc., in the JOURNAL for March the 9th, attracted my attention recently, and I at once wrote to Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, with the view of enlisting his influence and the columns of the Tribune in behalf of the officers and men of the New Orleans fleet in regard to their claims in prizes captured with the city, the proceeds of which the Government has coolly pocketed, when to my astonishment he (Mr. G.) returned me the following answer:

"NEW YORK, March 16, 1867.

"DEAR SIR:—I cannot take your view of this matter. I deem the whole prize-money system a relic of the dark ages. I am confident we should have blockaded the Rebel ports far more effectually without it. Prize-money made it the interest of our commanders to let part of the blockade-runners slip through, in order to keep the mill going. I hope to see the day when prize-money will be utterly abolished.

Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

"To Dr. W. G. BRUCE."

As one of the participants in that New Orleans affair I beg leave to inquire through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, if it was upon Mr. Greeley's grounds, as stated in the above letter, that the Government withhold the proceeds from the prizes even captured at the time of the New Orleans fight? It is upon grounds similar to that taken by Mr. Greeley that Congress considers our claim unworthy of consideration? If this be so, then why has prize-money been since awarded in other instances? Or, if there is a prize law which entitles us to the award of our claims, how is it possible for Government to withhold the settlement of our claim under any pretext? But it can't be possible that Government has delayed taking action in this matter upon any such ground as that assumed by Mr. Greeley. Government does not believe that Farragut, Du Pont, Dahlgren, Bailey, Porter, Lee, Bell, Morris, or any of their subordinate commanders, ever allowed any portion "of the blockade-runners to slip through" for the purpose, as Mr. Greeley avers, of keeping up the business (in his own words, "to keep the mill going"). My own experience and observation in the service does not corroborate such a statement; on the contrary, all I ever saw during three years of active service flatly contradicts such a statement.

But it is useless to argue this point. The question which most interests us is, why does Government withhold action upon our prize claims? Why have not our claims been adjudicated as others have been? If there was informality in the prize lists returned from each vessel of our fleet, does this justify Government in taking advantage of such informality, and pocketing that which is justly due her defenders? Is there no prize-court in the land capable of unraveling any snarl into which the matter may have become twisted?

W. G. B.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., March 21, 1867.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I your issue of March 16th, your correspondent M. makes some very sensible remarks showing the injustice of officers in the Regular Army carrying the highest brevets they may have received in the Volunteer forces, without such fact being borne on the register. But he leaves out one of the strongest arguments against such an arrangement. A single example will show this fully: At the beginning of the war a captain of the—Infantry was permitted to take a Volunteer command. He soon rose to the position of a Major-General of Volunteers, which position he held with distinguished honor throughout the war. And yet, if I mistake not, the highest brevet bestowed upon him was that of colonel. Two other captains of the same regiment were regularly and systematically refused permission to take Volunteer commands, and though winning revets by their good conduct with their own commands, the highest was Lieutenant-colonel. In 1863, a lieutenant of the same regiment was allowed to take the colonelcy of a Volunteer regiment, and for good conduct

received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He is a good soldier and received brevets for good conduct while serving with his own regiment. But by the arrangement of transferring the Volunteer brevet to a Regular brevet, the Register would lead all those who were not well posted, to suppose that he was far more distinguished than the rest of the regiment, although all those above him did their duty as faithfully as he, and received as great distinction, at the time, though not in the same line. Justice to all would require the Register to explain this discrepancy. I have only spoken of one regiment in which I know the particulars, and doubtless all the old regiments would show the same discrepancies. W.

THE NAVAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In publishing Senator Grimes' bill for the creation of a Board of Survey for the Navy, you invite an expression of opinion on its merits from the profession at large.

The idea is taken from the English service, where "Surveyor of the Navy" is the title of an officer, usually a captain, who performs some of the principal functions assigned to the proposed Board by the bill. The most notable of those who have held this office in the British Navy of late years, were Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker and Captain Symonds.

The argument for placing naval officers in a controlling position, with regard to construction, equipment and armament of vessels is simply, that those who have to sail and fight the ships, and maintain the honor of the flag, should have a potential voice in the preparation of the material which themselves are to use, and on the quality of which their lives and reputations depend. This, surely, gives a guarantee of the strongest nature that the utmost possible efficiency would be obtained.

The experience of sea-going officers teaches them their own needs, which no constructor working by his books and drawings alone can appreciate or understand, or if he does, the lack of personal interest will make him lukewarm or neglectful.

Every commanding officer knows with what cool contempt his practical suggestions are treated, and with what ease dismissed by the unprofessional occupant of the arm chair at the desk. Under the present system, who can fix the responsibility for all the costly failures, yclept "men-of-war"? Let Congress or any committee try to discover who is responsible. Not the constructor, for his plans were changed by some one unknown, or now out of office. Not the engineer-in-chief, for his engines were designed for an entirely different hull, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Who was responsible for the 15-inch gun, when it was limited by order to 300 fires, and supposed to be a failure? The designer could not be found. Now that it is a success, one can easily point to the originator.

We have just now a new class of ships, all boilers and machinery, with no accommodations for crew, of great tonnage, and few guns, built expressly to attain great speed, to which everything else is unnecessarily sacrificed. Well, having such vessels of weak fighting capacity, but supposed to be able to choose position, to escape from superior force, or to overhaul an equal or inferior; how should they be armed? The merest tyro from the Academy would answer, "with guns of the longest range." But instead of those they are armed with 9-inch broadside guns. This is only one of a hundred of those inconsistencies, incongruities and absurdities which every professional man knows, and which have been so painfully apparent during the late war.

We have frittered away our means in experiments to build up individual reputations, and have nothing to show for it, and no reputations built up, except bad ones.

The Secretary of the Navy cannot be held responsible for failures in construction of ships or machinery. He is appointed from political motives, as a member of the Cabinet, without reference to the interest of the Navy at all, and let him be ever so zealous for its good, he will find himself impressed with erroneous views. Some one should be responsible, and this bill proposes to fix that responsibility, and that is one of its chief merits.

I think the "profession at large" will, for the above reasons, endorse the bill. The irresponsible bureaus will no doubt oppose it, for it brings them under a control which they absolutely require. If it brought them to a reckoning for the past mistakes, it would be better still. But let the dead bury the dead, and let us start afresh.

No doubt it will be said that this bill is an attempt to revive the old "Navy Commissioners Board"; it will, of course, revive some of the best of their functions. The Board of Navy Commissioners was abolished mainly by the influence of the writing of that charlatan and traitor, M. F. Barry, in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, entitled "Scraps from the Lucky Bag," signed "Harry Bluff." Everybody old enough, remembers those articles. That the Board of "Navy Commissioners" was useful in its day, and in many ways, none of the senior officers of the service will deny, and that we had better ships comparatively, in that day than in this, every one will admit. It is not, however, proposed to revive that Board, but to make somebody responsible, and to place the responsibility where it is right belongs, to the fighting officers of the Navy, whose "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" depend upon the faithful performance of their duty as "Surveyors of the Navy."

EMANCIPATOR.

TELESCOPIC SMOKE-STACKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A friend of mine recently returned from abroad informs me that no foreign vessel of war is to be found which has not a telescopic smoke-stack, which to those uninitiated may be understood better perhaps, by stating that its peculiarity consists in being lowered, the one part coming within the other, after the manner of shortening a telescope.

It is strange that this simple, and apparently useful device should have escaped the observation, or not met the approval, of the distinguished head of the Bureau of Steam

at the Navy Department. The *Pensacola*, and various other propellers which are supposed to use sails, generally having smoke-stacks such as were used by Adam, would seem to point to the fact that either this change had been unobserved by Mr. Isherwood, or disapproved by him on scientific grounds, which, no doubt, would be ample and highly satisfactory to our naval officers, who are employed afloat especially in propellers, such as the *Pensacola*. The standing smoke-stack is certainly a great disadvantage, and it would be some consolation to know that in the mind of Mr. Isherwood at least, there were sufficient reasons for its retention.

I would suggest, moreover, that if we have rejected the adoption of the telescopic smoke-stack after trial it must have been an imperfect one, as the adoption of it has been universal abroad. At all events, it would be very satisfactory to know why we find the old smoke-stack the better, when every other people suppose they have an improvement in the telescopic smoke-stack. O. K.

THE PAY BILL AND THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I beg leave to call your attention to the first section of the act of Congress, approved March 2d, and to the decision of the Second Comptroller thereon, as reported in your issue of the 16th instant.

The construction put upon that section by the Second Comptroller can be better understood if the language of each is printed in close connection.

The material part of that section is in the following words: "That for two years from the 1st day of July, 1866, all officers of the Army below the rank of major-general, including the professors at West Point, shall be paid an addition of thirty-three and one-third per centum to their present pay proper." Upon this, the Second Comptroller is reported by you as saying, "The first section [of said act] applies only to those who were officers of the Army, Regulars or Volunteers, at the date of the act. This appears, I think, *ex vi termini*, as well as from the debates on the subject, for the parties named as the beneficiaries are 'all officers of the Army below the rank of major-general,' not those who have been officers. The officers who had been discharged previously to the date of the act were no longer 'officers of the Army,' but citizens, with no more military responsibility or privileges than other citizens. Although the increase of thirty-three and one-third per centum to their pay proper is to be paid from an antecedent date, yet that has no effect either of inclusion or exclusion as to the parties entitled to receive it."

I submit, that the above interpretation is not good law, and that it is unjust.

In the first place, this antedated increase of pay is given by Congress, not as a bounty, but as pay for services rendered; the pay already received not having been, in the opinion of Congress, adequate, by reason of the increased cost of living. This labor and this cost have fallen as well upon those mustered out prior to March 2, as upon those who continued in the service after that date. The law is retroactive in point of time, and is to be taken *nunc pro tunc*. If it is retroactive in one respect it is in all. The words "all officers of the Army," do not imply what the Comptroller suggests, but are simply inserted to show that the law is not to apply to the officers in the Naval Marine Corps or Civil service.

I submit further, that it will be found upon examination that in a multitude of instances, since the organization of the Government, when the rate of pay has been increased, whether in the Army or the Navy, or in the Civil service, by a law of Congress, or by a rule of the proper Department, retroactive in its operation, the law has been interpreted to apply to those who had ceased to be officers between the date of the law and the date of increased payment. I content myself with citing the law of Congress, approved June 20, 1864, increasing the pay of soldiers. That law was retroactive, and provided that the increase should date from May 1, 1864. In this last mentioned act, the class of persons to whom the law is made to apply is described by the words, "the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Military service." See General Orders No. 216 of 1864.

What interpretation did the same Second Comptroller put on this act? Why, upon the 27th June, 1864, he informed Captain J. R. Dobson, Company G, First Pennsylvania Reserves, in writing, that "Volunteers mustered out of service between May 1, 1864, and June 20, 1864 [date of law increasing pay of enlisted men], and who were paid at the old rates at time of discharge, are entitled to back pay at the difference of old and new rates." See Paymaster's Manual, page 90, paragraph 465, section 5.

And this ruling of his has never been revoked, but has been the rule followed by all the Army paymasters, from the date of the passage of the law till now. The Paymaster-General and the Second Auditor have always acted upon this rule in paying claims coming under the law of 1864.

We further submit that there is nothing in the language of the act of March 1867, that in respect to the point we urge, prevents the same interpretation being put upon it as was put by the Comptroller upon that of June 1864.

Any other interpretation than the one we claim to be the correct one is unjust, and, we had almost said, absurd. For, according to the rule now laid down by the Comptroller, it makes no difference how long an officer had served, whether one day or six months, if he was not in the service on the 2d day of March, 1867, he cannot receive any benefit from the new act. If he was mustered out on the 1st day of March, 1867, he is to be paid at the old rates from July 1, 1866, but if he was mustered out on the 2d day of March, he gets the benefit of the act.

I cannot believe, for a moment, that Congress would purposely do so unjust a thing to such officers as were mustered out after July 1, 1866, and prior to March 2, 1867. Such an interpretation as is now put upon the act, assumes for its only basis the stupidity of Congress, or a wilful attempt at injustice, or both; considerations not for

a moment to be entertained of so enlightened a body. The interpretation made by the Second Comptroller looks like an after-thought, forced upon him by pressure from those who have discovered that, to carry out the law as it reads, and according to justice, it would cost the Government a few additional hundred thousand dollars.

I cannot think the Second Comptroller has strengthened his view by stating that the Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate coincides in the same opinion. Has either that Senator or the Second Comptroller heard of any late members of Congress, who resigned their seats before the passage of the recent law increasing the pay of members, applying for and receiving from the Treasury the difference between the old and new rates?

It is to be hoped that this question will be tested before the Courts.

BOSTON, MASS., March 19, 1867.

FORT PHILIP KEARNY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—As it may be interesting to many of your readers to know something regarding the losses of the Indians in the late massacre near this post of Colonel Fetterman and his command, I send you a statement of their losses, as reported by the Crow Indians.

They report that from sixteen Sioux and sixty-one Cheyennes, to sixty Sioux and six Cheyennes, were killed on the field, statements varying as told by different Indians. A large number wounded, from ninety to three hundred, and two hundred war horses killed. The latter statements are probably more nearly correct than the former. The information was brought by the Crows to Fort C. F. Smith, with which post we have at last succeeded in communicating by couriers. At Fort C. F. Smith they had heard of the massacre through the Crows, who reported also the Indian losses, and they gave our loss nearly as it was actually.

The principal chiefs are "Red Leaf," "Red Cloud," "The Man afraid of his Horses" and "Single Horn." A chief named "Iron Goggle" is thought to have been the principal man at the late massacre, and is reported as killed. It is also reported that many have died of wounds since the fight, but the numbers cannot be accurately determined.

The officers composing the garrison are: Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessels, Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., commanding District and Post; Captain Geo. P. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the District; Lieutenant T. L. Brent, Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Mountain District, also commanding Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant W. S. Starring, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Post Adjutant; Lieutenant W. S. Matson, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Post Commissary; Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth Infantry; Captain T. Ten Eyck, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding Company H, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Captain James Powell, Twenty-seventh Infantry, commanding regiment and Company C; Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Acting Adjutant of Twenty-seventh Infantry and commanding Company K; Captain D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. A., commanding Company D, Second Cavalry; Captain M. L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding Company B, Eighteenth Infantry; Dr. S. M. Horton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Major; Dr. Elisha R. Ould, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. K. Hyer, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding Company G, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant F. F. Whitehead, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding Company A, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieutenant J. T. Peale, Second Cavalry, commanding Company L, Second Cavalry; Lieutenant J. C. Jenness, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieutenant R. N. Fenton, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieutenant P. W. Horrigan, Second Cavalry; Chaplain White.

The news from Fort Smith is encouraging; they are free from surry, and have not lost a man.

FORT PHILIP KEARNY, D. T., February 20, 1867.

A REVOLVER FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I notice a communication from "R. A." in your paper of the 16th instant, stating, "it is passing strange, that while so much is being done in the way of perfecting the rifle and carbine, we hear nothing of an improved Army pistol."

I would state for "R. A.'s" information that the National Arms Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have just perfected such a pistol as he describes.

I have no doubt that if "R. A." will call at the office of the Company, corner of Kent avenue and Hewes street, Brooklyn, E. D., they will show him their sample revolver, intended for Army and Navy purposes, as they did me last week. It is the most perfect thing of the kind I ever saw.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, N. Y.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The nomination of Henry C. Corbin as Captain in the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, which was rejected at the last session of Congress, on account of representations made by an officer of his former regiment, which have proved to be entirely false, was again sent to the Senate to-day, by the unanimous request of the Military Committee, and at once confirmed. As his rejection was published in your paper, will you do him the justice of publishing this, that the friends of a gallant officer and worthy gentleman may know that this reproach was undeserved, and that the error would not have been made if the truth had been earlier known? The writer of this had no acquaintance with Captain Corbin till two days ago, and never expects to see him again, but always likes to see the wrong made right.

J. M. G.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1867.

CONGRESS.

THE most sensational event of the week was the fight in the House between Messrs. BUTLER and BINGHAM. The former named his charge against the latter about hanging Mrs. SURREAT, and in the course of his remarks referred to Booth's suppressed diary, which was now with the House Judiciary Committee, with eighteen pages mutilated or missing, and intimated that Mr. BINGHAM had, as Judge-Advocate, withheld at the trial much important evidence which was contained in this diary, and further, that he was a party to the mutilation of the diary. Mr. BINGHAM, who was not so cool as his adversary, was called to order several times. His telling point was an allusion to the unconquerable genius of the unconquerable hero of Fort Fisher.

In the Senate, Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution authorizing American citizens to dispose of vessels to friendly belligerents under certain circumstances. Strong opposition was made to the bill, and the Senate finally refused to take it up.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard, known as the Ruggles property, without the previous consent of the State of New York, provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney-General. The appropriation had already been made, but this resolution was needed to complete the purchase. A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of the United States becoming a party to the Treaty of Geneva for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers. A resolution was passed authorizing the head of the Engineer Corps to employ five civil engineers in the work of surveying and improving the Northwestern rivers and harbors. Five thousand copies of the Report of General HUMPHREYS on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River were ordered to be printed. A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of removing the Indians now in the States to the Indian Territories.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that the provisions of the bill of July 22, 1865, relating to additional bounties to enlisted soldiers, etc., shall be applicable to drafted men, and to seamen of the United States Navy, and marines enlisted for corresponding periods.

The Senate bill to authorize the entry and occupation of a portion of Long Island, in Boston harbor, for military purposes was passed. The PRESIDENT was requested to furnish the House or the Judiciary Committee, during the recess, full lists of all officers and enlisted men, who, having forfeited their rights to pay, bounties, etc., had those rights restored, designating the amounts, on whose recommendations, and on what representations such remission of forfeitures were made.

A resolution introduced by Mr. BANKS was passed that the House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Candia in all their just efforts to maintain the independence of States, to elevate the people, and to extend and perpetuate the principle of liberty.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing the Second Auditor to settle the accounts of the officers of the Army, where they cannot present vouchers on account of having been held as prisoners of war, etc., were concurred in.

THE Acting Quartermaster-General announces the following promotions and appointments: To be Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell Moore, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster.

To be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army: Brevet Major J. V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Lieutenant G. C. Smith, Ninth U. S. Infantry; Captain D. W. Porter, late Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE Prussian papers mention a new plan for the care of the wounded on a field of battle, which was tried during the war, and has now been definitely adopted. Every surgeon is to be provided with a pocket-book containing a pencil and a number of labels (like those sold for luggage apparently) with a string at one end. After attending to a wounded man, the surgeon writes on one of these labels the name of the wound and what he has done to it, signs the label and ties it to the wounded man's button-hole. Thus the man can be carried at once by the hospital attendants to the proper place, and the surgeon to whom he is brought can learn in a moment the state of his wound, and proceed to dress it.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from Officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. O. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

OUR MILITIA.

THE Fortieth Congress, like the Thirty-ninth, will adjourn without taking action upon the scheme of a National Militia. What, then, is the duty of States on this subject? To wait and see what the Autumn session will bring forth? Not at all. The chances are that the Fall session will ignore militia interests as thoroughly as the Spring session. The fact is that a point of extreme delicacy comes to the surface, whenever the subject of a national militia is broached at Washington. This point is the relative rights of State and Nation over local forces; on this rock one plan after another founders and goes down. The jealousy of States prevents their representatives from yielding any final control of their militias to the central authority in time of peace; and yet, without such concessions, any national militia system is as weak as burnt flax.

The duty of States is clearly to go to work on the assumption that no national militia system can ever be organized. Then, if such a system be launched, as we sincerely hope, no doubt such an adjustment of its details will be made that all worthy local organizations will be carried bodily into the national force, and perhaps not even the names will be changed. Before us lies a shelf-full of Adjutant-Generals' Reports respecting the condition of the State militias over which these officers preside. With a few exceptions, these reports are most discreditable to the commonwealths they represent. Besides, in honoring the general frankness of these officers, we suspect that some could present a still more unfavorable story of the decadence of their militias, did State or personal pride permit. The culpable carelessness exposed in these official documents ought no longer to be suffered. Is the Spring of 1861 so far removed that its lessons are forgotten? Six years ago it was resolved on all hands that never again should our State militias be left to fall into such decline as that battle-epoch found them in. Languishing as they then were, the local militias saved Washington.

It is a great mistake to suppose that vast numbers are needed in an effective militia system. The rule here is, as with a regular army, that quality alone tells. The very first step in a thorough organization of State militias, should be, not enlargement but contraction. Instead of vainly waiting, year after year, for unprosperous and death-struck battalions to fill out, these should be consolidated. Organizations which exhibit a form of military service, but none of the spirit thereof, in which interest has not only died, but died without good hope of resurrection, should not stand in the way of vigorous reform. These are not vital bodies, from which work can be expected, but merely the skins of old bodies, now sloughed off. With twenty strong, well-drilled, well-officered, well-equipped regiments, a State is better off than with fourscore skeleton battalions recorded on her muster-rolls.

Yet, in this work of reduction and consolidation, one rule of vital importance should be observed. This rule is, to foster not only those regiments which promise well to live, but those which *deserve* to live. By desert we do not now mean mere local necessity: we

rather refer to past achievement and historic association. At this moment we have in mind militia regiments of more than one State, which, by virtue of their own heroic record in the late Rebellion, deserve to be handed down to posterity, no matter what their present condition. They are, so to speak, the repositories of historic deeds which patriotic people ought not, at least, to "willingly let die." Some of these organizations, owing to temporary mishaps, unnecessary to explain, are now in unprosperous condition; but they ought not for that reason to be stricken down. While the general rule holds good concerning the clearing out of the husks of regiments, yet these exceptions must be all the more strictly made.

The present British army is largely, it might almost be said entirely, made up on the principle of preserving heroic deeds and all historic associations. Glance at the army list for either of the three arms, and it will be seen that the regiments now in service have been almost uniformly those which, having distinguished themselves while yet volunteer forces, were incorporated into the regular army of the realm. In most cases these regiments were originally militia troops, each raised in its appropriate locality, among neighbors or clansmen, loaned to the Government for a special purpose, and afterward transferred to the royal army. So was it, for example, with the famous Coldstream Guards, which was originally a local militia force, raised two centuries and more ago in the vicinage of Coldstream, an obscure village in Scotland, just beyond the English border. It marched up with General Monk at the time of the Restoration, and, eventually, for its services, became a part of the regular force of the three kingdoms. A similar record belongs to the First regiment of the line, the Royal Scots, which dates back, we believe, to the same epoch, the downfall of the Commonwealth. So it is with the Welsh regiment, now serving in Canada, which carries more honors, we believe, inscribed on its flag, than any other regiment in the army. Indeed, it would be easy to go through with scores of similar instances, the preceding being hastily cited from memory. In this wise policy of fostering and preserving the battalions which have gained glory and prestige, there lies the basis of splendid *esprit de corps*. It is not alone actual experience, skill derived from practice in arms, tested courage and endurance, and the like advantages, that are gained, but a substantial inheritance of past glory, which, like an honorable lineage, makes the new generation shrink from sully the fame of the old. Each new war accumulates honors to those already won.

Now, with our militia forces, this experience of what were once English, Scotch or Welsh militia troops, is not possible. Loaned to the Nation in the sore stress of danger, the State militias never could be absorbed as bodies into the Regular Army; nor, probably, could any of our regiments of Volunteers. Yet that fact does not prevent the preservation of their historic names, nor the preservation of their organizations. It would be well, in arranging militia systems for the States, to have special reference to the past records of militia regiments. Let all those which had a specially noble and patriotic record in the Rebellion be preserved, at all costs. The day will come when these clustering glories will be a greater incentive to enlistment in militia service than good-fellowship or gaudy uniforms.

There were, to begin with, the 75,000 militia called out by the PRESIDENT in April, 1861. There were still more honorable, those who marched not for three months alone, obedient to the call, but who voluntarily enlisted for a year, for two years, for three years or the war. Finally, there were a few militia regiments which, having gone out as such for three months, returned to the field, after brief absence, as three years' Volunteers, their names, but not their cadres, being changed. We all know the militia regiments which distinguished themselves by their zeal at the outset, such, for example, as the Sixth Massachusetts, which fought the Lexington of the war in Baltimore; the Seventh New York and Eighth Massachusetts, which opened the route from Annapolis to Washington; the Pennsylvania regiments that hurried, unarmed and ununiformed, in hot, patriotic haste to the Capital. We know, too, the militia who fought at Bull Run. But, if we take the Army of the Potomac, we shall find on the record five New York Militia regiments which shared its fortunes on many a bloody field—the only five militia regiments enlisted as such

in that Army. They carried their organizations straight to the war—not for three months alone, but for long service—they are entered on the official rolls as "New York State Militia," and their records are covered with glory. The Second New York State Militia was, at the organization of the Division of the Potomac, August 4, 1861, in General STONE's fine brigade; at the organization of the Army of the Potomac, October 15, 1861, General GORMAN took the brigade and STONE the division; but SEDGWICK commanded on the Peninsula. The Ninth New York State Militia served in STILES' Brigade of BANKS' Division (afterward WILLIAMS') in the Shenandoah Valley. The Fourteenth New York State Militia was in KEYES' Brigade, afterward AUGUR's, of McDOWELL's Division, afterward KING's. The Twentieth New York State Militia was in PATRICK's Brigade, also of KING's Division, McDOWELL's Corps. The Seventy-ninth New York State Militia was in STEVENS' Brigade, SMITH's Division, and was afterward transferred to General T. W. SHERMAN's Expedition. We are tempted to add to the list the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, which, under the title of Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, belonged to MEAGHER's Brigade, RICHARDSON's Division.

But these five regiments, the Second, Ninth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Seventy-ninth New York Militia, preserved their organizations, their State titles and numbers, their old ensigns, and were five regiments of militia among two hundred regiments of Volunteers and Regulars. We have refrained from recording their deeds, because the history of their brigades and divisions is their own proud history, already well enough known. But we believe that the fame of such militia service ought to be preserved. It is almost a precise parallel to that to which we have referred in the British service, and it shows more forcibly than anything else on record the real value of effective militia organization.

In recruiting and building up militia regiments which have patriotic histories, care should be had to appeal to local pride, to the sentiments of kith and kin. Most of the regiments of the British service have, in addition to their official numbers, the name of the locality whence they hail—as Devonshire, Perthshire. They are allowed, too, some little peculiarities in uniform or equipment—as, for instance, the device of the City of Edinburgh on the breastplate of the body-belt of the Royal Scots. Nay, their recruiting officers have their own beats and districts, arranged with respect to the same local pride, and others keep away. Attention to little details and peculiarities of this sort, will aid the development of the *esprit de corps* and the pride in past achievement of which we speak. The fact is that a great deal of the "fuss and feathers" which once made militia service attractive to those who wished to make a display, has been abolished. Something more solid must be relied upon and this may be found in the just fame acquired during the late Rebellion.

Beside the old militia-regiments which went to the war for a less or a longer time, there is another class which deserve especial care and favor. We mean the new militia regiments formed on the basis of one or more of the Volunteer regiments which gained glory in the field. The wisdom of such a preference is apparent. It was an absolute necessity to utterly sweep away all the great army which, two millions strong, had fought the great war of the Republic. Whatever organizations, therefore, can seem to preserve and transmit the Volunteer Army under the name of State Militia ought to be encouraged and supported. In fine, it is clear that we have the material in every State for a splendid militia, if we only draw it out by appeals to the right motives, and by proper support.

The *Army Register* for 1866 is out. Although considerably behind the times in point of news, yet it comes certainly much better late than never. The record is brought up to August 1, 1866, which shows a great improvement, in promptness of issue, over some previous numbers of the Official Register. A reviewer neatly said of Lord MACAULEY, who had taken two years to write out the wants of one, that "the leaves of English history turned over faster than MACAULEY could illuminate the pages." Something of the same sort of trouble at one time seemed to afflict the Adjutant-General's Office. Our

soldiers made history faster than it was got down into official registers. In the present register there are many valuable statistics concerning the Rebellion. We notice one or two slight errors in the book, but find it in the main carefully prepared. Besides the usual contents, the *Register* for 1866 adds a series of tables setting out the organization of the Army under the Act approved July 28, 1866, and prefixes to each regiment the list of battles in which it distinguished itself. The Ninth Infantry, which was kept stationed on the Pacific coast during the Rebellion, is the only regiment without a battle record. This, of course, was not its own fault, and many of its officers acquired distinction in service apart from the regiment.

NAPOLEON'S DILEMMA.

THE triumphs of Count VON BISMARCK did not end with the defeat of BENEDEK at Sadowa. On that field the military power of Austria was hopelessly broken; since then a series of diplomatic defeats have driven her out of Germany and deprived her of all hope of ever regaining her lost ascendancy. One after another her German allies have been detached from her side. First, Saxony was conquered, and that State, with its abundant military resources and its grand strategical positions, was made tributary to Prussia. Then Bavaria, Baden and Wirtemberg were induced, partly by threats and partly by promises, to join their fortune with the Northern Confederation, and to place their Armies and all their military resources, in time of war, under Prussian control. By this means Austria is left without a single German ally, and the consolidation of the German States into a compact military power is all but accomplished.

This issue of affairs is all the more remarkable because Austria had a much stronger hold upon the good will of Southern Germany than Prussia had. The Prussian government and people were, in fact, thoroughly hated in that part of Germany, while Austria was liked and trusted. Before the war of last Summer, Austria could count upon every South German State as an ally in case of war. But for that reliance she would not have ventured to defy Prussia. The energetic war-policy of Count BISMARCK, which singled out these minor States as the first objects of attack, before their long-winded parliamentary orators had got through discussing their various plans of operations, deprived Austria of the assistance she had expected from them—a circumstance that materially contributed to her overthrow. Count BISMARCK was not the man to lose the advantage thus gained. Aiming wholly at military power, he was content to let the South German States preserve a nominal independence in time of peace; he cared not to meddle with their domestic affairs. Leaving them their long-winded parliaments, he sought only to obtain control of their military resources, when then should be needed, and this great object he has secured. Prussia is undoubtedly the first military power in Europe, her organization, her armament, her prestige, alike contribute to place her in advance of all her neighbors in a military point of view.

This was a result not foreseen by the astute Emperor of France, who is generally accredited with extraordinary powers of prevision. He expected and favored the formation of two German Confederacies. With Austria weakened by exclusion from Germany, and the Northern and Southern German States still divided, France would have still been mistress of Europe, despite the aggrandizement of Prussia. But the new treaties have rudely disturbed his calculations. He cannot but feel the disadvantage at which BISMARCK has him, and what is worse, he knows that France and all the rest of Europe view the situation exactly as he does. In this dilemma he bethinks himself of a new confederation, with which he hopes to checkmate his great German rival. He proposes to form a military alliance between France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland: France, of course, to be at the head. But the scheme doesn't work. The little States feel as if their position in the proposed league, would be very similar to that of the little beasts that went out hunting with the lion. So they demur to the nice arrangement, and beg for time to consider. One of them indeed, Belgium, is rather inclined to join the Prussian Confederation. And so the matter stands at present, and nobody sympathizes with the French Emperor in his perplexity, or offers him any help or consolation.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE converted SNIDER rifles have lately been put on trial and without reaping much credit for themselves. The arms were put in the hands of two companies of troops for the purpose of testing their accuracy and rapidity of fire. In firing for accuracy, which took place at 500 and 800 yards by twenty men of the best shots, the figure of merit obtained was not nearly so good as with the rifle before conversion, and in some instances some of the men failed to hit the target in five rounds. Another great fault was that in almost every instance in which the men did not oversight their rifles, it was ascertained the bullet dropped short of the distance. In firing for rapidity, the time taken to fire ten rounds was as near as possible one minute and forty seconds, but in this practice the figure of merit was very low. This is the newspaper account of the trial. In the House of Commons, where information about the affair was asked, a letter was read which had been written by the District Inspector of musketry, under whom the test was made. He says: "Having noticed an article respecting the recent trial of SNIDER rifles and ammunition at Aldershot, which is likely to lead the public to form erroneous opinions as to their general efficiency, I think right to inform you that the trial which took place here instead of proving not very favorable to the new arm and ammunition, may be considered the reverse. Out of 8,000 rounds fired only twenty cartridges burst, none of which in any way injured the breech arrangement, and only three missed fire. "A few cartridges were difficult to withdraw after they had exploded, but this with practice at 500 and 800 yards, which was bad compared with the ENFIELD rifle, was attributed in part at least to the inexperience of the men with the gun they handled. Three kinds of cartridge were tried. The first failed, the second was better, and the third form that was adopted gave every reason for anticipating a satisfactory cartridge."

MR. GLADSTONE having asked for returns of the sums expended upon small-arms in each financial year from 1851 to 1866, they have just been published. It appears that within the years specified the total amount voted was £6,643,935, and the sums expended amounted in all to £5,517,922. The number of muskets or carbines made in that time was 1,479,152, and the number converted was 61,013. Mr. GLADSTONE at the same time asked for returns of the same kind in respect to small-arms made in the same years in Prussia, but the answer to this was, "It has been ascertained that no small-arms have been converted in Prussia, it being considered impracticable to convert the Prussian musket into the needle-gun in use in the Prussian Army, and objections are entertained by the Prussian Government to the publication in a Parliamentary return of the further particulars required."

THE largest sample of a worked gun, with one exception, will be exhibited by Herr KRUPP, the great steel maker, in the Paris Exposition. It is to have a calibre of fourteen inches, and will be made entirely of steel. In making it an internal tube of 400 cwt. was forged out of a block which at first weighed 850 cwt. Upon this tube cast-steel rings are contracted which weigh 600 cwt. The total weight is therefore, 1,000 cwt., and MALLLET's mortar, hitherto the largest piece of ordnance known, weighs only 1,040. The projectile for KRUPP's gun, weighs 1,100 pounds. The carriage weighs 300 cwt., and rests on a turn-table of 500 cwt. In spite of this the machinery for controlling the gun is so perfect that it is said two men are sufficient to keep it in line with the fastest steamer. KRUPP has been working at this gun for a year or two. It cost £15,000 beside the mountings.

THE following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: S. C. VEDDER, Second Lieutenant Twenty-Eighth U. S. Infantry; HENRY BACON, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; W. M. BEEBE, Captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry; F. E. TOWN, Second Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry; R. W. WEBB, Second Lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry; JOHN H. COSTER, First Lieutenant Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; R. M. TAYLOR, First Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry; LOUIS E. GRANGER, Second Lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry; LEON A. MATILE, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board, in session at Washington, D. C., for examination for the Cavalry arm of the service, since last report: Majors, JOEL H. ELLIOTT, Seventh Regiment, and M. H. KIDD, Tenth Regiment; Captains, LEWIS M. DAYTON, Seventh Regiment, HENRY P. WADE, Eighth Regiment, and GEORGE F. ROBERSON, Tenth Regiment; First Lieutenant, HENRY M. BLACKALLER, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieutenants, DUNCAN SHERMAN, First Regiment, CHARLES A. VERNON, Fourth Regiment, JAMES T. LEAHY, Seventh Regiment, FRANCIS S. DAVIDSON and DANIEL HITCHCOCK, Tenth Regiment.

ARMY LIFE IN A FORT.

THE following letter from our correspondent "Regular" to a friend, gives a very interesting picture of Army life at a fort:

DEAR CHARLIE:—You speak of coming to see me in our garrison home. Be assured, my dear boy, of a hearty welcome after so long a separation. Thirteen years ago (was it not?) we parted—you for college, and I for West Point. How rapidly the years have rolled by since then! You worked hard for wealth and position, succeeded and went to Europe and Asia, and have lived luxuriously in cities. I went among Indians and Mexicans, over the prairies, and along the Rio Grande to the Rocky Mountains, and am now, at last, after years of campaigning, quartered in a seaport fortress, within the limits of civilization. Yes; I look from the door of my haven of rest and see no Indians or "Greasers," and hear other sounds than the coyote's bark, the braying of the Government mules, or the distant picket shot. I never got used to privations in the sense that I did not care for ordinary comforts, but my border life, with its self-denials, has made me view my present surroundings with more contentment than I would had I lived always in "the States." This should be mentioned, Charlie, because, otherwise, when you come among us, you may think that I speak too enthusiastically, or, perhaps, boasting, of the blessings that kind Providence has showered around me, and you may be led to look for more than you should expect to find in an officer's quarters "on a peace footing." Besides, your knowledge of Army life is gathered only from your two years' service against the Rebels, when your patriotism and love of excitement were panaceas for all the discomforts of the camp; but our way of living will not correspond with anticipations founded on such knowledge. By the way, I half suspect that that same patriotism is not yet burned out, and that the fires being well "banked up," it is to their latent heat that I owe this visit. Be that as it may, again I say, thrice welcome to our home, where, if you miss anything, it will be neither novelty nor hospitality. We do not live, my boy, in a three-story "brown stone front," but in a casemated fort overlooking New York Harbor, and commanding one of the finest water views in the world. I say *see*, for I have one of the sweetest little wives you ever saw; and last week, when the paymaster gave me that thirty-three per cent. due from last July, I invested it in a silk dress—a sort of "ashes of roses," isn't it that they call it? She has it made up already with a magnificently long train about five feet in length. By George! you ought to have seen her surprise when I brought the silk home. I had that evening another bundle containing green coffee that I bought of the commissary in town for thirty-six cents, duty and profits off. From the time my cook found out how cheaply I got it her nervous condition has been deplorable. She does nothing else but drink coffee. Excuse this digress, but when I speak of my wife I am apt to forget everything else.

Our back windows are embrasures that "overlook the sea," and sunny afternoons we sit there reading or drawing, and perhaps watching the white sails that dot the ever-changing waters. I did not know before how many colors there were in the sea. Why, it never tires me to lean on the embrasure and study color. Then we have pictures also on the walls. There is "The Fight for the Standard," "Napoleon at Waterloo," and a rare old print of "The Beresina," with some drawings by classmates at West Point. If you listen you may hear a canary singing outside. When I bought that silk there were a few dollars over, and I thought of spending that for a ring to send as a token of gratitude to Schenck, but my wife overruled that, and bought the canary and some small plants for our hanging basket. She said "my dear!"—she always calls me that just before I give up some cherished scheme; "My dear, Mr. Schenck would not care much for your ring, and, beside, after taking away forty-five dollars monthly of your pay, and giving you back only twenty, he don't deserve any gratitude; and as you like canaries and I don't, we will buy one to remind me of you when you are at that tiresome drill with the twenty-inch gun." Convincing, was it not? So we have the finest-voiced bob-tailed canary bird in the neighborhood. He lost his tail just before I interrupted an interview he was having with the commissary's cat the day before yesterday. I must tell you about my chickens. You see, when the war was over, and "Brown Eyes" came to live with me, I thought she might need some occupation, so I bought some hens, made a hen-coop, and swung it up against the rear wall away from the ground, and beyond the reach of weasels and other foragers. A bit of a ladder leads to it, and it is fun to see the Noah's ark style in which those hens travel in the evening. We pursue the same system with them as do the Chinese with their ducks in a rice plantation. The first one in at night to roost when the hour comes gets a few morsels of chopped meat, and the last gets a cut with a whip. Yesterday afternoon when I woke up from my siesta on the lounge, about a dozen chicks, a week old, were having a skirmish drill on my shirt bosom, and chirping about my ears, their yellow legs flashing in the sunlight that streamed in from the open embrasure. One of the chicks had come to grief, and madam and the cook were splicing its leg with a match, while the old hen was raising the din that aroused me. Eggs form a principal part of our diet, and in caring for the chickens, devising various custards and omelettes, and carefully hoarding the surplus eggs, madam passes much time that would otherwise hang heavily on her hands. We had hoped to save enough, by what we realized from our hen-coop, to buy a small cow, and the prospect was quite flattering at one time, when a fearful order came for the troops to be "ready to move at the shortest notice." There is no use buying a cow when you are under marching orders. It must have been all about the Fenians, but we are in hopes that the fight in Grand street the other day will give Fenianism a "back set," and we may have the cow by the time you get here after all.

Come, then, and sit in the evening by our bright coal fire, which burns night and day to keep our quarters dry, and by its ruddy light I will give other reasons why I feel so happy and comfortable after roughing it so long on the frontier.

REGULAR.

LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE MARCH 23, 1867.

NAVY.

Abeson, Chas., U. S. Sh. J. T. Chapman.
Bryan, James, U. S. steamer Saquehanna.
Harrell, A. Davis, Commander U. S. N.
Olsen, U. S. steamer Rhode Island.
McVee, Robert J., U. S. N.
Thomas, Henry, U. S. N.
Vernable, Thomas P., U. S. N.
Werden, Captain, Reed, U. S. N.

ARMY.

Bowen, Lieutenant, Milton, R. Q. M., 1st Mass. Cavalry.
Cannes, Lieutenant, John A., 76th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Chaisley, Lieutenant, William, 28th U. S. C. T.
Crawford, Lieutenant, John U., 22d U. S. C. T.
Christianson, Captain, N., 44th U. S. C. T.
Cummings, Captain, J. P., 104th Volunteers.
Csermely, Major, Joseph, U. S. Ya.
Cronk, Lieutenant, William H., Jr., 103d U. S. Cavalry.
Damarnville, Lieutenant, L., 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
Dry, Lieutenant, Thomas, 1st N. Y. Infantry.
Elmsley, Lieutenant, James, 35th U. S. C. T.
Fariola, Lieutenant-Colonel, O., 96th U. S. C. I.
Ferrare, Lieutenant, Hannabel, 120th U. S. C. I.
Fritz, Captain, A. G., 86th U. S. C. I.
Fitch, Captain, A. L., 13th N. Y. Artillery.
Foot, Lieutenant, H. C., 101th U. S. C. T.
Furney, L. A., 45th U. S. C. T.
Green, Lieutenant, Michael, 119th U. S. C. I.
Hart, Captain, J. F., 137th U. S. C. T.
Harral, Captain, John G., 34th U. S. T.
Hersley, Lieutenant, David, 84th U. S. C. I.
Hessel, Lieutenant, A., 34th U. S. T.
Hegman, Lieutenant, John, 4th U. S. C. Cavalry.
Hill, Lieutenant, Elst N. Y. Volunteers.
Holden, Captain, James M., 5th U. S. C. Cavalry.
Hopkins, Captain, Wm. H., 13th U. S. C. H. A.
Hopkins, Captain, Wm. H., Co. 5, U. S. C. Cavalry.
Hubbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, O., 92d N. Y. Volunteers.
Imbert, Lieutenant, E. M., 1st C. D. A.
Jackson, Lieutenant, Wm., 98th U. S. C. I.
James, Captain, Thomas, Jr., 82d U. S. C. I.
Keely, Lieutenant, Wm., 20th U. S. C. I.
Kellogg, Lieutenant, L. M., 108th U. S. C. I.
Kelly, Lieutenant, Wm., 8th U. S. C. T.
King, Lieutenant, J. E., 79th N. Y. Volunteers.
Odell, Brevet Major, T. B.
Porter, Captain, M. C., 194th U. S. Volunteers.
Porter, Colonel, Burr, 3d Mass. Cavalry.
Thiemann, Brevet Major, August, 12th Infantry.
Worms, Captain, Charles, A. Q. M.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at such rates as are fixed by the Secretary of State for the publication of the laws of the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

R. S. CHIEW, Chief Clerk.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

JOINT RESOLUTION extending the provisions of section two of an act entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section two of the above-entitled act be, and they are hereby, extended to cover all cases where quartermaster's stores were actually furnished to the forces under the command of Major-General Lewis Wallace, and duly receipted for by persons acting under his authority, and whose authority shall be proven to the satisfaction of the accounting officers, during the Morgan raid through the States of Indiana and Ohio, in the Summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and for the purpose of giving such receipts for property so applied, the said persons shall be held to be proper officers of the Government.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispose with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the City of Philadelphia the title to League Island, in the Delaware River, and adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as the Back Channel, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, and all the riparian rights and privileges of said League Island, adjacent marsh, and Back Channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the Back Channel from the League Island shore as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ample to enable the Government to have the sole and exclusive use of said Back Channel and both shores thereof; the said island and appurtenances to be held for naval purposes by the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That the said League Island, marsh adjacent, and Back Channel, with its shores as aforesaid, shall not be received or accepted until the title to the whole of the same, as herein described, is complete and indefeasible, nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers to be appointed by the President: *Provided further*, That if League Island be selected, the Navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit.

Approved, February 18, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of guns for trial of Ridgway's Battery.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to grant the use of two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns to John Ridgway, of Boston, for use in experimental trials of Ridgway's patent revolving battery.

Approved, February 28, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 29.]

A RESOLUTION to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as provides that "such accounts with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof,

shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officers of the treasury," be and the same is hereby repealed; and all such accounts and vouchers shall hereafter be sent to the bureau to which they pertain, and, after examination there, shall be passed to the proper accounting officer of the treasury for settlement.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 13.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers whose names are now upon the pension rolls, and who were married to revolutionary soldiers prior to January first, eighteen hundred, be, and the same are hereby, increased to and shall be paid at the same rate as the deceased soldiers would be entitled under existing laws, if now living; such increase and payment to be made from the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, February 18, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 18.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the purchase of David's Island, New York Harbor.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, for the Government of the United States, David's Island, in Long Island Sound, at the sum of thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease of Simons Island, dated April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and renewed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by which the said island was leased to the United States, and is now occupied by the same.

Approved, February 18, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 35.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement in relation to water power for the Arsenal at Rock Island.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed under the acts of April nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, relative to the Moline Water Company and the water-power at Rock Island, Illinois, as contained in the report of said Commissioners, and to make application for that purpose of the money heretofore appropriated for securing water-power at the head of Rock Island.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 37.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant land for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the southwestern boundary of the military reservation of Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be hereafter the channel of the Republican River, from its mouth to the point where said river intersects the present western line of said reservation, and the land released from said reservation, and lying between the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, is hereby granted to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Republican River, on the public highway leading through the present reservation; but upon the express condition that this grant shall be accepted by the State of Kansas with a guarantee given by said State, by an act of the legislature thereof, that said bridge shall be kept up and maintained in good condition, and shall be free to the use of the Government of the United States, for all transit purposes forever, without tolls or charges, and on such acceptance and guarantee being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the certificate of the Governor of Kansas that a good and permanent bridge has been constructed over the said Republican River, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to issue patent, for the land hereby granted, to the State of Kansas, or to such company as may be authorized, by act of the legislature of said State, to construct said bridge: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any grant of any part of said land heretofore made by the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 108.]

AN ACT to define and punish certain crimes therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall rob another of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor, not less than one, nor more than ten years, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 15.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Brees, U. S. Navy, to the active list from the retired list.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Brees to the active list of the Navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled thereon.

Approved, February 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 16.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the employment of a public vessel for the transportation of provisions to the people of the Southern States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, upon the application of the contributors, to assign a public vessel for the transportation to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile of any supplies of food and clothing that may be contributed by the people of the United States, for the use of any portion of the people of the Southern States, who may be suffering from the failure of crops or other causes, under such regulations as may, by the Secretary of the Navy, be prescribed.

Approved, February 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be hereby authorized and directed to contract with Henry K. Brown, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y., at a price not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, for an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, to be made of guns captured in Mexico; and to be placed on Franklin Square, in the city of Washington, or such other place in the said city as the Secretary of War may designate.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.]

JOINT RESOLUTION prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the Rebellion and in favor of its suppression.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until otherwise ordered it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any account, claim, or demand against said Government, which accrued or existed prior to the thirtieth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in favor of any person who pre-moted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late Rebellion; or in favor of any person whose said Rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its suppression; and no pardon heretofore granted, or hereafter to be granted, shall authorize the payment of such account, claim, or demand, until this resolution is modified or repealed: *Provided*, That this resolution shall not be construed to prohibit the payment of claims founded upon contracts made by any of the Departments, where such claims were assigned or contracted to be assigned prior to April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to creditors of said contractors, loyal citizens of loyal States, in payment of debts incurred prior to March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL POST OFFICE.

MANY of our readers visiting New York City have found it convenient to have their letters addressed to the care of the JOURNAL. Hereafter we shall publish each week a list of the letters we have received in this way, and shall be happy to extend this privilege to all who desire to avail themselves of it. We believe that this arrangement will prevent many letters from going to the Dead Letter Office.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Paymaster J. N. Carpenter, to duty as Paymaster, at Portsmouth, N. H., on April 1, 1867.
MARCH 21.—Second Assistant Engineer E. T. Philippi, to duty on board the *Peoria*.
Sailmaker Robert L. Tatem, to duty on board the *Savannah*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 20.—Paymaster A. H. Gilman, as Paymaster at Portsmouth, N. H., on April 1, 1867, and ordered to continue to act as Paymaster of the Navy-yard, and Inspector in charge of provisions and clothing.
MARCH 21.—Sailmaker George Thomas, from duty on board the *Savannah*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 19.—Lieutenant-Commander George A. Bigelow.
MARCH 22.—Second Assistant Engineer Webster Lane, of the *Peoria*.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MARCH 19.—Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 21.—Paymaster Rufus Parks.

ORDER REVOKED.

MARCH 18.—Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, to the *Monongahela*, and placed on waiting orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Ensign William F. Hodgkinson, to duty on board the *Peoria*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 20.—Acting Ensign James McVay, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.
Mate George H. Bowen, from duty on board the *Tallapoosa*, and granted leave for discharge.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MARCH 18.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. M. King.

DISCHARGED.

MARCH 21.—Acting Master James M. Williams, of the *Peoria*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Assistant Paymasters M. T. Trumbour, September 7, 1865; O. B. Gilman, September 27, 1865; Allen S. Appgar, October 19, 1865; and Wilbur Ives, January 3, 1866.
Mate C. J. Andrews, March 21, 1867.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

William Kelly, late Captain of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, to be Captain in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank M. Cox, late Captain of the 87th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George H. Gamble, late First Lieutenant of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be Captain in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry T. Davis, late First Lieutenant of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, to be Captain in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Clayton, late First Lieutenant Purnell Legion, to be Captain in the 19th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George L. Tyler, late First Lieutenant of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, to be Captain in the 36th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John C. Conner, late First Lieutenant of the 63d Indiana Volunteers, to be Captain in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Louis E. Crome, late Second Lieutenant of the 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel M. Robbins, late Captain Battalion 1st Colorado Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Matthew Berry, late Captain of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Oven Hale, late First Lieutenant of the 4th New York Provisional Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas W. Custer, late Second Lieutenant of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George W. Graham, late Captain of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph S. Bradford, late Second Lieutenant of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Carroll H. Potter, late Colonel 6th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Oliver Wetmore, Jr., late Major of the 13th New York Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 19th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William M. Waterbury, late Second Lieutenant 4th New York Heavy Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 19th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Clifford Stuckney, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 20th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John W. Hicks, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 20th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George Lee, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John L. Johnson, late Captain 3d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Louis D. Adair, late Captain of the 26th Ohio Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas H. Fisher, late First Lieutenant in the 8th New Jersey Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Katherine Hammond, late Major of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Greenleaf A. Goodale, late Captain of the 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank W. Paul, late First Lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania

Heavy Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Gregory Barrett, Jr., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Maryland Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Hanson H. Crowe, late Captain of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Jacob Wagner, late Major of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles F. Robe, late Captain of the 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 29th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John M. Norvell, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 31st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

W. H. Meale, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Spurgin, late Captain of the 100th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

David I. Eskiel, late Captain of the 6th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Birney B. Keeler, late Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William McElroy, late Captain of the 72d U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Luke O'Reilly, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp, to be First Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas H. Logan, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

H. L. Stone, late Captain of the 22d U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain William H. Merrill, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant James Joyce, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael J. Hogarty, late First Lieutenant of the 141st New York Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Henry H. Jones, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Eugene L. Palmer, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant George H. Zeigler, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Denis J. Downing, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant William Burns, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Sylvester, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George A. H. Clements, late Second Lieutenant of the First Maryland Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Richard W. Tyler, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin H. Frederick, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain John F. Cleghorn, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant James K. Warden, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. M. Bell, late Captain of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Cook, late First Lieutenant of the 24th New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Jackson, late First Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry J. Nowlan, late First Lieutenant of the 1st New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

W. H. Abell, late First Lieutenant of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. D. Stevenson, late First Lieutenant of the 25th New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward G. Fechet, late First Lieutenant of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis Moon, late Major of the 65th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. H. Wilson, late Captain of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant John F. Smith, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Deane, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Roland C. Breyfoyle, late Captain of the 186th Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John B. Guthrie, Jr., late Second Lieutenant of the 1st Kentucky Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank C. Brunck, late Captain of the 100th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Norton, late Major of the 6th U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. French, late First Lieutenant in the 57th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 19th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph C. Castle, late Captain of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Bradford R. Wood, Jr., late Captain of the 44th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 22d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick M. Lynde, late Second Lieutenant of the 4th Vermont Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 22d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas Barker, late Captain of the 2d California Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Rice, late Captain of the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Peter Engels, late Captain of the 10th Tennessee Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas M. Canton, late Captain of the 4th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Alpheus H. Bowman, late First Lieutenant of the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Gustav H. Raderick, late Captain of the 1st Texas Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 28th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George S. Spalding, late Second Lieutenant in the Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 33d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

James A. Haughey, late Captain in the 3d Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 36th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry G. Cavanaugh, late Captain in the 1st Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. Milton Thompson, late Captain in the 33d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles G. Penney, late Captain in the 51st Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Eugene L. Barnes, late Captain in the 128th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Walter S. Long, late Major of the 96th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward Allsworth, late Captain of the 119th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

James Pratt, Jr., late Captain of the 84th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Alfred C. Markley, late First Lieutenant of the 127th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Douglas G. Risley, late Captain of the 9th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Melville C. Wilkinson, late Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Theodore F. Forbes, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank Madden, late Private in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George Duff, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William Shields, late Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank R. Rice, late First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Marotte, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Eben Crosby, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank A. Page, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Rogers, late Corporal in the 7th Maryland Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Leonard J. Whiting, late Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William P. Hogarty, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank W. Foot, late Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Augustus W. Starr, late Captain of the Second California Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edmond R. P. Shurley, late Second Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, March 13, 1867, vice Matson, promoted.

Robert Pollock, late Colonel of the 3d California Infantry, to be First Lieutenant in the 32d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James M. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, November 30, 1866, vice Mills, the Regimental Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Edward P. Colby, to be First Lieutenant, December 6, 1866, vice Wagner, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, to be First Lieutenant, December 18, 1866, vice Ellsworth, resigned.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robertson S. Fergus, to be Captain, November 5, 1866, vice Foot, retired.

Second Lieutenant John F. Lewis, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice McKibbin, appointed Captain in the 35th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William McK. Owen, to be First Lieutenant, November 5, 1866, vice Fergus, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougal, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1867, vice Burgoyne, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Adams, to be First Lieutenant, January 17, 1867, vice Corlies, the Regimental Quartermaster.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, November 25, 1866, vice Knox, deceased.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, 2d Cavalry, to the 13th Infantry, February 13, 1867.

First Lieutenant James D. Graham, 13th Infantry, to the 2d Cavalry, February 13, 1867.

First Lieutenant James Thompson, 4th Artillery, to the 37th Infantry, February 25, 1867.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard, 37th Infantry, to the 4th Artillery, February 25, 1867.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lewis C. Forsyth, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 11, 1867, vice Tompkins, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Additional Paymaster Nicholas Vedder, U. S. Volunteers, to be Paymaster, January 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster George Pomeroy, U. S. Volunteers, to be Paymaster, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Daniel P. Woodbury, to date from December 19, 1862.
Amiel W. Whipple, to date from March 4, 1863.
James St. C. Morton, to date from June 17, 1864.
Colonel Charles S. Lovell, 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVE.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hendrickson, Major U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson D. Nelson, U. S. Army and Major of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel McClure, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asher R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ewing, U. S. Army and Captain in the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Taylor, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from August 13, 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (first), Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Buchanan, 1st U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mills, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William N. Wherry, U. S. Army and Captain in the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, U. S. Army and Major of the 16th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Chapman, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. Army and Captain in the 3d U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, for meritorious services and devotion to the sick during the prevalence of the cholera at Little Rock, Ark., to date from November 22, 1866.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lilwell Jones, Major U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Hyde Clark, late Major and

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

DRILLS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the armory on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. As is usual in all the public drills of the Seventh, the portion of the room set apart for spectators was well filled, even before the commencement of the drill. The companies composing the wing were out in good strength, and the line was formed of ten platoons of fifteen and sixteen files each. This is the second time that we have noticed this want of equalization in the companies of this regiment when assembled for drill. Although in many of the movements a difference in the number of files may not be apparent to an inexperienced eye, it is very evident when the square is formed that there will be a gap at some of the corners. We hope in future to see the platoons of the Seventh absolutely equalized for drill as well as parade. In the first part of the evening Lieutenant-Colonel Hays was in command, Lieutenant McBride acting as Adjutant. The manual of arms was very good, especially in the fixing and unfixing of bayonets, which was done with almost a single click. Later in the evening Colonel Clark assumed command. The firing was very well executed, with the exception of the first fire of the ninth platoon. In firing by battalion, when the entire wing was in position of aim, a single man in the company on the right snapped the cap on his piece, and yet not a single other gun went off until the command fire was given. This showed excellent steadiness, and was highly commendable. The battalion movements were all executed in such good style as to leave very little ground for criticism.

We heard one of the spectators asking a friend why it was that in the ployments and movements in column the officers in this regiment so frequently gave the command support arms to their command without any order from the Colonel? The answer made to this inquiry was "It is because they are successive formations." This answer, however, was partially right and partially wrong. The term *successive formations* is only applicable to those movements in which the various companies of a battalion arrive one after another on the line of battle, although it would be proper to style them successive movements. The reason why it is proper to support arms, then, is because we find in paragraph 214 of Casey's second volume that, "In the ployments and movements in column, when the sub-divisions execute the movements successively, such as to take or close distances; to change direction by the flank of sub-divisions, each chief of sub-division will cause his men to support arms, after having aligned it and commanded front. It is always a good thing for officers to attend the drills of organizations other than that to which they belong, as it will naturally lead them to notice the particulars in which they differ, and thereby prevent them from making many mistakes which would otherwise occur."

In thinking over this drill we remember that when the square was formed bayonets were not fixed, and also that the command "charge bayonets" was not given. This could hardly be called a mistake; but we think it would be well always to fix bayonets before forming a square, and also always bring the bayonets to the position of charge after the square has been formed.

The companies composing the left wing of this regiment assembled at the armory for drill, on the evening of the 25th inst., and turned out stronger than on any occasion this season, each company parading twenty-five files. The audience in attendance was even larger than at the drill of the right wing. The left wing drill was a very good one throughout, and was the best performance of that wing we have witnessed this season. The line was formed of ten platoons. Lieutenant-Colonel Hays commanding in the first part and Colonel Clark in the latter part of the evening; Lieutenant Wray acting as Adjutant. The marching of the sixth company, which was on the right was not as good as it should have been, and we noticed that by this means the whole line was once or twice compelled to change step. The discipline of the tenth company, which was on the left, appeared to be decidedly lax, and we noticed one man in the ranks who amused himself by thrusting out his tongue at such of the spectators as he knew, and by making various grimaces. When the column closed in mass was counter-marched, the captain commanding the fifth division gave his orders so indistinctly that part of the men of the division faced to the right and part to the left. We think, however, that the other companies of the left wing compare favorably with those of the

right, and we should be pleased to see a competitive drill between these wings in Tompkins Square. It seems to be generally conceded that the right is the stronger and better wing, but we see no reason why the left should not compete with them on equal terms. In forming square, the third front was in command of a captain who is thoroughly posted, and consequently made no mistakes. We believe this is the first wing drill of the Seventh we have attended without noticing some mistake on the part of the officer commanding the third front of the square, who have always before this been lieutenants. There is some talk of having two more wing drills, although no orders have been issued.

DRILL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Companies F, D, K and E, composing the left wing of this regiment, assembled for purposes of drill at the State Arsenal, 7th avenue, on Friday evening. The companies were divided into ten commands of seven files each. All the captains of the regiment were present, and were assigned to command of the sub-divisions. These drills at the arsenal were for the purpose of performing such movements as could not be executed at the regimental armory from want of room. After the line was formed the Adjutant stood in front of the battalion, and midway on a diagonal drawn from the Colonel to the right of the regiment, and while there gave the command "battalion, shoulder arms," immediately after which he went to his position. After the command "shoulder arms," the captain on the right brought his company to an order, and so on down the line. This was something new to us, and is certainly not in accordance with the customs of the service. The drill was chiefly for the purpose of learning certain manœuvres which are not usually practised, such as officers and guides to the front and centre, and rallying on the color. We do not see the purpose of the first of these movements, but if the Colonel chooses to use it we can see no objection. It will, however, take some time before the regiment will become so perfect in rallying on the color as to warrant making it a movement for an exhibition drill. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third brigade, and formerly Colonel of this regiment, seems to have a repugnance to the formation on the colors as it is usually practised in the National Guard and the Regular Army, and, as a consequence, all formations of the line on last Friday were by the right. Without stopping to go into an argument on this subject, we can only say that custom has decided in forming the line on the color company, and that this formation is much more rapid and pretty than that on the right. In reducing the square, the Captain commanding the second and third fronts, in giving the commands "right (and left) face, and by file right (and left), march, preceded these commands by saying second division and third division instead of second and third front. The men of the regiment made a very good appearance, although there were quite a number of new members in the ranks.

The tenth company of this regiment was mustered into the service last week.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command are ordered to assemble for drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening, April 3d, at 7½ o'clock. Commandants of companies will detail a sufficient number of men to ensure the attendance of six files from each company. Field and staff will report to the Colonel at 8 o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned staff and color guard will report to the Adjutant at 7½ o'clock P. M., in full fatigue.

DRILLS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Drills of this regiment by wing have been held at the State Arsenal during the past week, the right wing drilling on Monday, the 25th and the left on Tuesday, the 26th inst. On both of the occasions the companies present were divided into six commands of 12 files each. Colonel John Ward conducted the drills, being assisted by Major McAfee and Adjutant Smith. Captain Byrne also acted as Major, he being the senior Captain of the regiment. The movements executed, were in the school of the battalion, some time being given to the loadings and firing, in all of which the regiment has made a most noticeable improvement. We shall be glad when the Twelfth abandons Morris' tactics, which, we believe, will be the case next Fall. It is clearly understood that the Constitution requires that the militia of the various States shall be trained according to the system of tactics prescribed for the Army, and as a consequence, Morris' drill would not have been introduced in the First division, had it not been for the want of knowledge on the part of General Sanford. General Shaler, although not a lawyer, is still a soldier, and a clear-headed one at that, who understands the requirements of the United States Constitution, and will, we are persuaded, carry out its provisions. So ere long we hope to bid adieu to Morris' tactics in the First division, until at least that system is adopted for Armies of the United States.

A delegation of six members from Company K of the Twelfth regiment, on the 25th inst., went to New Haven for the purpose of presenting Company E, of the Second Connecticut regiment, with the photographic testimonial, which had been voted them by Company K. The delegation was handsomely received at the depot by the members of Company E, who escorted them in carriages to the headquarters of the company, where the presentation took place. Sergeant Widman acting as spokesman for Company K. Captain Bruce, of Company E, Second Connecticut, received the testimonial on behalf of his company, his speech, as well as that of the Sergeant, being all that could be desired. The New York delegation, after spending a very jovial evening in the City of Elms, returned to New York the next day, highly delighted with their visit.

It is expected that the acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston Batterlee, of this regiment, will be received either this week or the early part of next, when an election to fill the vacancy will be at once held. Major McAfee is mentioned as the most prominent candidate for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. Q. Adams, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command are hereby ordered to assemble in full uniform, with side arms, at the regimental armory, Nassau street, near Bridge, in the City of Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 4th, and also on Thursday evening, April 11th, at 8 o'clock, for theoretical and practical drill. The officers and members of this regiment are also ordered to assemble, fully armed and uniformed (without overcoats and with white gloves), at the regimental armory, on Thursday evening, April 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for drill and street parade. Field and staff will report to the Colonel at the armory at 7½ o'clock. Non-commissioned staff and drum-major with the drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Roll call of companies at 7½ o'clock precisely. Commandants of companies will direct their sergeants to make a full and complete service upon every member of their respective commands, and more particularly upon those old members who have not yet taken their uniforms or reported for duty, and to make returns to the Adjutant of

all delinquencies and deficiencies within three days after the battalion drill. On all parades of ceremony, the parade rest will be executed according to General Regulations N. Y. S. M., paragraph 394, at the last word (rest) of this command, the soldier will carry the right foot six inches to the rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent outward, the body upright resting upon the right leg, the musket resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward with the left hand uppermost. Loading, fixing and unfixing bayonets will hereafter be executed according to General Regulations N. Y. S. M., paragraphs 1,394, 1,613, 1,619, 1,624, 1,625, placing the butt of the musket to the left of the left foot instead of between the feet, and using the right hand instead of the left in fixing and unfixing bayonets. The following changes in rank have been made since last orders: James F. McGraine, Captain Company K, vice Thomas M. Riley, resigned; Elijah Sniffen, Second Lieutenant Company K, vice George O. Colt, resigned; Frederick W. Jones, Captain Company E, vice Spencer O. Hatfield, removed from district; Luther Ammerman, Second Lieutenant Company E, vice Peter A. Waddy, resigned.

COMPANY E, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The fortunate holders of tickets to the promenade concert of this organization, thought, from the tasteful manner in which the cards were gotten up, that the entertainment was to be a fine one, and we are happy to say that they had no reason to be disappointed. The affair came off at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on the evening of the 27th inst., and was attended by a large number of the elite of both Brooklyn and New York. The decorations of the room were elaborate although characterized by the excellent taste which pervaded the entire entertainment. Some hundred canary birds in cages were hung in various parts of the room and their sweet warbling, although blending with the music of the band was still distinctly heard. The selections for promenading were ten in number, the music being by the regimental band, under the direction of Professor Mayer. At some of the previous concerts given by the band of this regiment, we have been almost deafened by an undue proportion of brass instruments, but on last Wednesday the substitution of several wind instruments was made with good effect. At the conclusion of the promenade concert, the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until long after midnight. The other organizations of the First and Second divisions were well represented among the guests present. Each lady on entering the room was presented with a miniature bouquet, which was a very pleasing feature of the entertainment. Ex-Captain Van Dewater, who appeared here, there and everywhere was untiring in his efforts to please, which he was very successful in doing. Captain Irwin, the commander of the company, was Chairman of the Reception and Lieutenant Cornell of the Floor Committee, both of which committees were all that could be desired.

The Forty-seventh regiment has always been noted for the success, which attended its social entertainments, and that given by Company E was fully up to the mark of any of its predecessors, if not a trifle beyond.

SECOND DIVISION.—Major-General Duryea has issued an order directing all the commissioned officers of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades to meet at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington street, near Concord street, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M., on special business. Generals Crooke and Smith will cause notice of this meeting to be given to the commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

Query.—I have received a copy of the above order which is signed H. B. Duryea, M. G. Will the Editor of the JOURNAL please inform me what the letters M. G. stands for; and if for Major-General, where I can find the authority for such an abbreviation.

Answer.—M. G. is doubtless intended as an abbreviation for Major-General, just as M. D. stands for *Medicine Doctor* and M. P. for member of Parliament; but as for the authority justifying the use of this abbreviation in signing an order we do not know where it can be found, unless it is in a little book which it is said (?) the General is about to publish, entitled "The Whole Duty of a General Officer," containing among other things essays on the subject of the uniform, and also one descriptive of the method of forming a division for a street parade.

DRUM CORPS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—At the present time there appears to be quite a little stir among the drummers of the First division, as challenges are passing and several competitive drills are on foot. It was, however, for a different purpose that the armory of the Fifth regiment was thrown open on last Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of the masquerade ball of the drum corps of that regiment. Of course, everybody knows that Drum-Major Berchert is the leader of the field music of the Fifth regiment, and that he knows how to manage an affair of this kind, and that he is a good fellow, although he didn't know our reporter; and everybody also knows that those who attend the balls given by the members of the Fifth regiment have a good time; so that it is only necessary to say that a ball was given by the drum corps of the Fifth, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand was present, when any one can at once fill up the details. However, the ball did come off, and it was such a success that we don't believe that those who attended would have been better pleased if they had gone to the Arion instead, especially the ladies, for they are so fond of soldiers. The decorations of the room, which had been made under the supervision of Professor Kleins, were very tasty and unique. There was no end of officers present, and at one time we thought we would count the number of shoulder straps, but we desisted when we remembered that they wear one on each shoulder. If the drum corps do as well in competitive drills as they do in giving entertainments (and we are sure they will) those who compete with them must look to their laurels.

CITY GUARD (COMPANY C, NINTH REGIMENT).—By special invitation of Lieutenants J. R. Boyd and Theodore W. Meyers, the newly-elected officers of this organization, the members of the company and their friends assembled at the rooms of the association, 907 Broadway, on Monday evening the 25th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the promotion of the above mentioned officers in a social manner. Shortly after nine o'clock the room of the association was filled with a large assemblage of gentlemen, members and ex-members of the Guard, who were invited to sit down to an elegant repast, which had been prepared under the direction of Mr. John M. Thomas, who did himself great credit on the occasion. After full justice had been done to the viands, Captain Newkirk, former commandant of the company, proposed the health of Lieutenants Boyd and Meyers, the hosts of the occasion, to which they responded in an appropriate manner. Speeches were also made by ex-Captain Banks, Colonel Barney, Captain Hitchcock, Sergeant McNeil, Captain Barwick, Lieutenant Marten, Major Strong and others. Colonel Wilcox and Lieutenant-Colonel Braine were also toasted, and they being about Mr. Daly responded on behalf of the Colonel, and Mr. Hyalop for the Lieutenant-Colonel. In the course of the entertainment quite a

delegation from Company B, Twenty-second regiment, entered the room and were very heartily welcomed. Adjutant Allan, of the Fifty-fifth, who is also a member of Company B, Twenty-second, was called upon and made a speech, as also Sergeant Laird, who spoke on behalf of Company B. The Adjutant also favored the company with the song of the "Busy B's." Songs were sung by Messrs. Cooper, Slater and others; Mr. Charles H. Cooper adding much to the pleasure of the entertainment by his songs and stories, and Mr. Myers by his clever performance on the piano. Thus, with songs, speeches and stories, a most enjoyable evening was spent, the guests being thoroughly impressed with the ability of Lieutenants Boyd and Myers to give an entertainment, while some thought they were fully competent to keep one or more hotels.

The City Guard was organized in 1833, under the command of Captain Osborn, and was subsequently commanded by Captains McAdie, Mason, Ferris Le Beau, Hallock, Mansfield Lovell (of New Orleans notoriety), Banks and Newkirk. The names of many of our distinguished citizens having, at various times, been borne on the rolls of the company.

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An election to fill the vacancy in the position of captain of this company, caused by the promotion of Captain Remmy to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, was held on Monday evening the 25th inst., and was quite a spirited contest. Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy presided, and the following is the result of the voting: One hundred votes cast for captain, of which First Lieutenant John T. Camp received 79; ex-Captain McGrath 11, ten votes being blank, whereupon Lieutenant Camp was declared duly elected. We understand that Captain McGrath did not wish his name used in this connection, as he is a candidate for the majority of the regiment, his prospects of getting that position being, it is said, very good. The promotion of Captain Camp having caused a vacancy in the position of First Lieutenant, a ballot was held to select an officer to fill that position. The following is the result of the voting: Whole number of votes cast 105, of which First Sergeant Thomas H. Cullen received 64; Lieutenant T. G. Ascoug 39; blank 1, whereupon Sergeant Cullen was declared duly elected. The election throughout, although highly exciting, was conducted in a friendly manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony which has so long existed in the company. We congratulate Captain Camp and Lieutenant Cullen on their promotion, and hope that, under their administration, the "Busy B's" may continue to retain the reputation which they have so long enjoyed.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—The second annual ball of Company G, of this regiment, Captain Laing commanding, which took place at Jones' Assembly Rooms on the 21st inst., was one of the most pleasant affairs, in the way of company balls, that has taken place in this regiment. The attendance was large and the assemblage of so social a character that even a stranger might have felt perfectly at home on entering the ball room. The decorations were simple, being composed chiefly of the colors of the regiment, the tasteful arrangement of which added much to the appearance of the room. As usual, dancing was the order of the evening, in which all joined right heartily. After the first intermission the members of the company were drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, whereupon Captain Laing, on behalf of the company, presented Miss Kate Lee with an elegant photographic album. On the occasion of the last entertainment given by this company, Miss Lee presented the company with an elegant wreath and basket of flowers, and the album was intended as an acknowledgment of her kindness. In the course of the evening, Mr. L. D. Robinson, a member of the company, executed the "Highland Fling" in fine style. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, everything passing off in a most satisfactory manner.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—It is proposed to make a change in the uniform of this regiment, although no final decision has been made. Several uniforms have been submitted to the various companies. The following uniform appears to have met with considerable favor. Full dress coat (swallow tail) of dark blue cloth and light blue trimmings, dress hat, white pompon, with an upper rim of blue and white worsted epaulettes. There will be no change in the pants, and the white cross-belts will be retained. This will make a very showy dress, and can, it is stated, be furnished at a cost of twenty-eight dollars for each. Several companies have signified their approval of the proposed change, but the board of officers have not, as yet, taken any action on the subject.

COMPANY H, NINTH REGIMENT.—At a meeting of Company H Ninth regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., held on the evening of Wednesday the 20th inst., the following officers were unanimously elected: First Lieutenant R. B. Young, Captain, vice Johnston, resigned; Second Lieutenant John Raper, First Lieutenant, vice Young, promoted; First Sergeant M. Benjamin, Second Lieutenant, vice Raper, promoted; Second Sergeant John F. Smith, First Sergeant, vice Benjamin, promoted; Third Sergeant Walter Roach, Second Sergeant, vice Smith, promoted; Fourth Sergeant Andrew Coffee, Third Sergeant, vice Roach, promoted; Fifth Sergeant Howard E. Sanford, Fourth Sergeant, vice Coffee, promoted. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine presided. The election passed off with the very best of feeling. After which the company adjourned to other quarters and passed several hours in social enjoyment.

RINGBOLD HOUSE GUARDS.—A ball of this organization (Company A, Seventieth regiment), Captain F. H. Kayser commanding, was held at Miller's Ocean Hall, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 26th inst., on which occasion quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Captain Kayser and his officers were very attentive to their guests, who passed a very pleasant evening. Quite a number of military men were present, among whom were General Graham, Colonel Adams, of the Fifty-sixth, and also the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. The supper was prepared by Mr. Miller, and was all that could be desired. After dancing far into the small hours, the company dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment and the company which gave it.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at its armory, in Fourteenth street, on Friday evening, the 23d inst. Colonel George B. Post was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy. The companies composing this wing—D, F, G and H—paraded with twenty-two files each, and made a very good appearance. The following is a list of the principle movements executed: Wheeling from line into column; into line faced to the rear; change front forward; change front to the rear; double column at half distance; deploy column; on the right into line; on the right by file into line. All the above movements were well executed, several of them being performed in double quick time, and in fine style. It is very evident that the division drills which have been held under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy have had a very good influence on the general bearing and drill of the regiment. At the above drill, Company G, wore the

leggings which have been adopted as a part of the uniform of the regiment, which they set off very nicely.

Great preparations are being made for the promenade concert on the 13th prox., on which occasion we are promised an exhibition guard-mounting, and it is rumored that several other pleasing features will be introduced.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble for drill by battalion, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, as follows: Right wing, consisting of Companies B, D, E, G and H, Tuesday, April 16th; left wing, consisting of Companies A, C, F, I and K, Tuesday, April, 23d. Roll call of companies at 7 1/2 P. M. Line will be formed at 8 1/4 P. M. precisely. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report for duty on both occasions. Drills of this regiment by division will be held as follows:

Companies F and G, Tuesday, April 2d, and Tuesday, April 9th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Braine; Companies I and K, Wednesday, April 3d, and Wednesday, April 10th, under Major Strong; Companies A and D, Thursday, April 4th, and Thursday, April 11th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Braine; Companies E and H, Friday, April 5th, and Friday, April 12th, under Major Strong; Companies B and C, Monday, April 8th, and Monday, April 15th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Braine.

Color sergeants, color guard and general guides will assemble for instruction on Tuesday, April 2d, Thursday, April 4th, and Tuesday, April 9th, under direction of the Adjutant.

An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, March 25th, to elect officers for Company I, Major Charles S. Strong presiding. Lieutenant Eugene Durnin was elected Captain in place of Captain John Dalrymple, resigned; Orderly Sergeant Arthur Blaney was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Eugene Durnin, promoted; Second Sergeant Jos. Marselles was elected Orderly Sergeant, vice Blaney, promoted; Third Sergeant Samuel Frasco was elected Second Sergeant; Fourth Sergeant J. J. Coffey was elected Third Sergeant; Fifth Sergeant Thomas J. Raker was elected Fourth Sergeant, and First Corporal John Malone was elected Fifth Sergeant.

FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).—The new company forming for the above regiment, under the direction of Colonel John W. Marshall, Captain Harry Wilcox and Lieutenant Frank M. Clark, late of the Tenth New York Volunteers, is rapidly completing its organization, and will be mustered in on Tuesday evening, April 2d, at the armory, corner Fourth street and Broadway. Young men of respectability are earnestly invited to join. The regular meeting night has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday.

A LETTER FROM DRUM-MAJOR HILL.—We have received the following letter from Drum-Major Hill:

New York, March 27, 1867.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.
Sir:—Mr. Charles Judson having accepted my challenge to a trial of skill in drumming (army duty), I desire to appoint such time and place as may be mutually agreeable, and to this end I will be pleased to communicate with him on the subject. Any letter addressed to me care of the JOURNAL will be duly acknowledged.

Very respectfully,
Geo. H. Hill, Drum-Major Thirty-seventh regiment.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A complimentary soiree (military and civil) will be given to Drum-Major George B. Bruce, of this regiment, at the regimental armory, corner of Broome and Center streets, on Tuesday evening, April 2d.

DRILL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with orders, a drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., eight companies of twelve files each being present. Lieutenant-Colonel Thorp was in command at the commencement of the drill, and Colonel Hull during the latter portion. Colonel Hull on assuming command was very heartily cheered by his men. The manner in which the various manoeuvres were executed showed that the companies have not been idle during the winter.

The Mutual Life Insurance plan is making very good progress in this regiment.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Surgeon Alexander Cochrane, who has recently been appointed on the staff of Brigadier-General Smith, commanding this brigade, was serenaded at his residence in Court street, Brooklyn, on the 26th inst., by the members of the Adams Association and the Fifty-sixth regiment. The music was by the band of the Fifty-sixth, under the leadership of McCann. After several selections had been performed the serenaders were invited in by the Surgeon, and a very pleasant time was spent in drinking toast, making speeches, etc. Surgeon Cochrane was formerly on the staff of the Fifty-sixth regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Colonel H. D. Hull, commanding this regiment, has issued the following orders: This regiment will assemble for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, April 2, 1867, in fatigue uniform without turbans or gloves. Tickets of admission will be issued to a limited number of the friends of the regiment, and can be obtained from the commandants of companies. The commandant expects every man to be present, as this is the last battalion drill but one at the State Arsenal before the Spring parade.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—The clause of the Militia bill which gives division commanders power to appoint Brigadier-Generals has been killed. It seems difficult to find out how this clause was inserted in the bill, as it was not proposed or discussed at the meetings of the Governor's staff and the Major-General's. The question is not now "who saw him die," but "where was it born?"

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On last Wednesday evening this regiment paraded at the State Arsenal for the purpose of receiving a flag from the State. There were eight companies present of fourteen files each. Brigadier-General Charles W. Darling, of Governor Fenton's staff, made the presentation. We are compelled to defer a more extended account of this affair.

EXAMINING BOARD.—The Examining Board will hold its next session in New York City in the first part of next month. It is understood that an unusually large number of officers will then be required to appear before it.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The second drill of the officers of this regiment, Colonel Brinker commanding, took place at Central Hall, in the Bowery, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst. After the close of the drill the officers of the regiment en masse attended the ball of the drum corps of the Fifth.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—This organization (Company B, First battalion Cavalry) made an anniversary parade on Monday, the 25th inst. The corps numbered thirty-five troopers, and were accompanied by Bond's band, mounted. Captain Freeman was in command. The weather was unpropitious for a large turnout. Late in the afternoon a collation was served in the armory, corner of Ludbury and Portland streets. Company B has seventy-five names upon the enlistment record. The armory and side rooms look neat. The sizes

and equipments appear to be kept in good condition. A few horse equipments would look better if a little soap and water was applied.

MILITARY BOARD.—The Commander-in-Chief has sent to the House of Representatives a report of the doings of this Board, with the changes they think should be made in the present Militia law. This report has been printed and is now before the Military Committee of the House. This Committee will give hearings to those desirous of giving their approval or disapproval of the proposed changes.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.
HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 23, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending March 23, 1867:

SECOND BRIGADE.
D. B. St. John Roosa, Surgeon, March 13th, vice B. Lea, resigned.

FOURTH BRIGADE.
A. K. Laing, Paymaster, January 1, 1866, vice H. N. Camp, term of service expired by the resignation of General Ewen.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Henry T. Allen, Captain, February 37th, vice J. H. Murray, removed from State.
Daniel M. Fisher, First Lieutenant, February 37th, vice H. T. Allen, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Benjamin F. Mills, Second Lieutenant, February 30th, vice John K. Finch, declined.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
John M. Gartelman, Second Lieutenant, February 11th, vice Heins, resigned.

Henry Meyer, First Lieutenant, February 11th, vice Clanson, resigned.
Gustav E. Wellenkamp, Second Lieutenant, March 6th, vice F. H. Hormann, deceased.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Henry S. Steele, Second Lieutenant, February 25th, vice J. V. W. Vandervoort, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Robert D. Neumith, Assistant Surgeon, January 4th, vice F. P. Foster, removed from district.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Henry A. Lee, First Lieutenant, March 15th, vice R. A. Copeland resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.
R. B. Lockwood, First Lieutenant, February 28th, vice Wm. Mann, resigned.

J. Langdon Ward, Adjutant, March 15th, vice Charles S. Bunker, appointed Quartermaster.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
William H. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13th, vice G. T. Hollingworth, resigned.

David J. Edwards, Captain, February 16th, vice O. Owens, failed to qualify.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Barnum R. Williams, Adjutant, December 29, 1866, vice W. A. Mosher, removed from district.

John L. Mandeville, Engineer, March 1st, vice B. B. Williams, appointed Adjutant.

Samuel H. Wilcox, Quartermaster, March 1st, vice J. C. Heath, promoted to Brigade Quartermaster.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
James F. Wood, Captain, January 11th, vice James W. Wood, dismissed.

John McBride, First Lieutenant, January 11th, vice J. M. Banta, resigned.

Francis J. Roebach, Second Lieutenant, January 11th, vice James F. Wood, promoted.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
George H. Simpson, Captain, December 22, 1866, vice H. W. Murdock, resigned.

W. N. Ormsby, First Lieutenant, December 22, 1866, vice Simpson, promoted.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
John S. Bidwell, First Lieutenant, November 20, 1866, vice Lucius W. Bowen, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Manly T. Mathews, Captain, February 15th, vice Enos W. Barnes, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.
Leicester P. Van Derkar, Engineer, February 25th, vice Charles E. Heinsel, term expired with resignation of Colonel, who appointed him.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 23, 1867:

March 20th, Fifty-sixth regiment, Second Lieutenant Thomas Wheelan, by request of Brigadier-General.

March 20th, Fifty-sixth regiment, Captain Thomas M. Riley, by request of Brigadier-General.

March 22d, Fiftieth regiment, First Lieutenant W. W. Tylor, removed from district.

March 22d, Fiftieth regiment, Captain L. E. Bloom, by request of Brigadier-General.

March 23d, Fifty-second regiment, Adjutant Wm. A. Ludden, Jr., term expired.

March 23d, Twenty-fifth regiment, Captain J. J. Heffernan, term of service expired.

March 23d, First regiment cavalry, Second Lieutenant Bernard Galligan, by request of Brigadier-General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents will remember that no notice is taken of letters in which the real name of the writer is not given.

A. G. S.—Colonel William N. Orier, Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service at Carlisle, Pa., is Colonel of the Third U. S. Cavalry. When last heard from, January 31, 1867, the headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Major Charles J. Whiting was then in command.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER.—You should write to the commanding officer of the arsenal stating your qualifications. We believe, however, that all the places are full at present.

READER.—The list you speak of was published in the JOURNAL of July 23, 1866, and can be seen at this office.

ADJUTANT.—You can get copies of any military works you desire from D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

J. B., Buffalo.—If you are confirmed you will be entitled to pay from the date of your acceptance.

PERMANENT PARTY, DAVID'S ISLAND.—Question: Please inform me if the \$100 granted to the first three years' soldiers by act of Congress dated July 23, 1866, is being paid; and if so, how a soldier that has since joined the Regular Army can get it. Answer: The only condition, as to service, affecting soldiers claiming the \$100 equalization bounty is, that they serve three years and receive as a bounty \$100 under act of July, 1861, and no more. If they have received for any service during the Rebellion more than \$100 they are not so entitled. It applies thus to those enlisting from April, 1861; and those enlisting or re-enlisting for the large bounties in 1863 and 1864 and 1865 it is not due. To get the bounty, send to the Paymaster-General for the necessary blanks, containing instructions, etc., and in its turn the claim will be settled. Our correspondent, therefore, is entitled to the additional bounty, provided he has not received more than \$100 bounty for any and all service rendered, and has served faithfully three years.

ESTIMATE OF THE POLITICAL VIEWS OF OUR GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, in alluding to the military reconstruction bill, says:

In view of the power which, by the bill, is to be intrusted to the officers of the Army, it may be worth while inquiring what their opinions will be likely to be. Of course the General and the Lieutenant-General are not to be considered. The one cannot be sent from here, and the other has important duties assigned him. Grant was formerly a Democrat, is not a man of warm political feelings, and may now be set down as a Conservative Republican.

Sherman is organically wrong. He is a race hater, and oligarchic by instinct. Though his brain may accept the issues of the war, his temperament will fight against their logical conclusions. He was a thorough Unionist, but intensely pro-slavery. He is of the same stripe still. I speak from some personal knowledge of his former opinions.

Of the Major-Generals, Halleck we all know. I cannot better describe him than by narrating a comment made yesterday by some gentlemen who were looking at Ritchie's painting of Mr. Lincoln's deathbed. One of them remarked of General Halleck's figure and expression, (he is one of the group about the bed that "it was the first time he had ever seen Halleck, either personally or in a portrait, look pleased."

"Yes," said another, "he is doubtless thinking that there is some chance for him to become President."

"If not that," responded a third, "he is certainly thinking that he would be President, if the people only could realize what an able man he was."

He is on the Pacific, and out of the ring, for which we all have reason to be thankful. Meade has been a Johnson man. He is, I believe, a War Democrat in politics, and an aristocrat by instincts.

Sheridan never had any politics before the war. He used to occasionally declare in the early part of the war, when serving as Chief Quartermaster with the late General Samuel R. Curtis, that the abolitionists and secessionists ought to be hung together. Since then he has travelled far. Sheridan may be considered a Radical.

Thomas—"Old Steady"—is to my mind the finest soldier and citizen the Regular Army has given us. He is an eminently national man, is just, able, unbending, and endowed with great administrative abilities. In many respects he more resembles the historic George Washington than any public man now on the stage. But he will not be selected, as his present command gives him control over several of the States.

Hancock is a Johnson man, or I should rather say, was. He is considered a fair and just man.

Of the Brigadier-Generals, there is Pope, a moderate Republican and an excellent administrator.

Schofield, now commanding in Virginia, was a Conservative Republican when the war broke out. He did not grow any more radical until his recent experiences commanding in Virginia. He is a safe man.

Terry is, as we all know, a Radical. He will hardly be selected, having been honorably banished to Dakota for that offense.

Philip St. George Cook is out on the Plains. He is a Conservative; perhaps worse. His present place is just suited to him, as his life has been chiefly spent on the frontier.

Rosecrans is out of the country, and is most emphatically "played out." He is priest-ridden, as well as being a soured and disappointed egotist. He may be considered a Republican.

Hooker is a good Republican, as is also McDowell. The latter on the Pacific, and the former is available. Ord is a Marylander, a Conservative, but Union men from Arkansas say he is a just man, and true to the country. He is in command there. Canby is the last Brigadier, and commands at this point. He is a conservative, but under Stanton's influence. Howard is at the head of the Freedman's Bureau.

FORT RANDALL, D. T., }
March 5, 1867. }

At a meeting of the officers of the garrison of Fort Randall, D. T., held on Tuesday evening the 5th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, God in his all wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our commanding officer Major Hiram Dryer, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet-Colonel U. S. Army, Therefore, be it Resolved, First, That it is with feelings of profound sorrow we learn the death of our beloved commanding officer Major Hiram Dryer, Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.

Second, That in his death we have met with a loss of one whose character as a gentleman and capacity as an officer is irreparable.

Third, That after a period of twenty-two years continuous service in the U. S. Army, taking an active part in the various wars in which the Government has been engaged, and performing the duties devolving upon him,

with credit to himself and honor to his profession, he leaves a record worthy of our emulation.

Fourth, That we tender our sympathies to his bereaved relatives and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be enclosed to his family, and that they be published in the Detroit Free Press, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A. A. Gray, Surgeon U. S. Army; A. H. Goodloe, First Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster Twenty-second Infantry; Wm. E. McCaskey, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-second Infantry; J. W. Chickering, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry; R. A. Gibson, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry; W. J. Sanborn, Second Lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry; Joseph Bush, Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army; John Hartley, Captain Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; Mott Horton, First Lieutenant Thirty-first Infantry; B. R. Wood, Jr. Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry; Thomas H. Fisher, First Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL POST-OFFICE.—The following is a list of the letters received at this office up to March 27th, not including the list published last week. In case it is not convenient to call at our office, we will forward them on receipt of the proper address: Mr. Geo. M. Taylor, Lieutenant Twenty-third Infantry, New York; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. Artillery; Major-General Thomas A. Davies.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The advantages of Life Insurance have been often discussed, and numberless cases could be cited showing that the money paid to the family of the assured after his death has been their only means of support, although he may have been supposed to be in very affluent circumstances at the time of his decease. The attention of officers of the Army of late appears to have been directed more particularly to this subject, and only last week we published a plan of Insurance proposed by the officers of the Ordnance Corps. The assistance, however, which would be thus obtained must necessarily only be temporary owing to the smallness of the amount thus accruing. Those of our readers then who are stationed in Washington, will do well to call upon J. M. Grassie, Esq., No. 474 Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's, who is agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, who can always be found in his office between nine and ten o'clock, A. M. Mr. Grassie is well known to most officers who have been long in the Capital, and we can heartily endorse him as a "bon comrade," and one whom it is well worth knowing whether for the purpose of being insured or not. The New York Life is one of the largest companies of the metropolis, and while perfectly reliable, having assets largely in excess of its liabilities, it is able to offer its patrons as good if not better terms than any other company in New York or elsewhere. As life is short and pay is not continued after death, we advise all our married readers who live in "the District" to pay Mr. Grassie a call without further delay.

The increased pay of officers in the service affords them an opportunity of doing what many have wished to do, but have been debarred by the smallness of their pay. We allude to the subject of Life Insurance.

Among the companies largely engaged in the business is the Knickerbocker of New York, one of the oldest and most reliable institutions of its kind in the country. The company is mutual—profits are divided among the policy holders.

They also insure officers in the services without extra premium.

We presume Mr. Lassing, the manager, will furnish any further information on the subject by addressing him at No. 161 Broadway.

DIED.

DYER.—At Fort Randall, D. T., March 5th, of pneumonia, Major HIRAM DYER, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, aged 37 years and 11 months.

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